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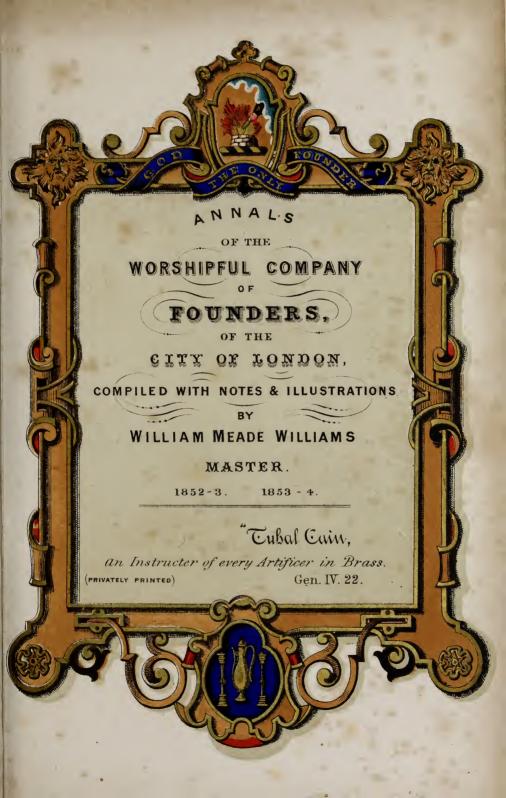
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S. CLEMENS ROMANUS.





ANNALS

OF THE

WORSHIPFUL COMPANY

OF

FOURDERS

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON.

COMPILED, WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS,

BY

WILLIAM MEADE WILLIAMS,

Master 1852-3 and 1853-4.

TUBAL-CAIN,

AN INSTRUCTOR OF EVERY ARTIFICER IN BRASS.—Genesis iv. 22.

PRINTED BY W. H. BOOSEY AND CO., ST. MARY-AT-HILL, E.C.

TO THE

MASTER, WARDENS, AND COURT OF ASSISTANTS

OF THE

Unorshipful Company of Founders,

THESE ANNALS,

PRINTED AT THEIR REQUEST,

ARE PRESENTED WITH MUCH ESTEEM,

BY THEIR

FRIEND AND BROTHER,

WILLIAM MEADE WILLIAMS.

HIGHBURY CRESCENT,

July, 1867.



PREFACE.

From my earliest connection with the Company it was a matter of regret that I could gain no information as to its history, and my curiosity, perhaps, thereby became a deeper feeling. The love to trace the links that connect us with the past, and to make acquaintance with the names and history of those of our fellow citizens of former days, is one of man's most natural instincts. Circumstances, well known to most of you, which occurred shortly after my installation as Master, gave me during "two eventful years" the desired opportunity of looking through our own records, and induced me also to consult the archives of the Corporation of London, where I found the register of the application of the Master and Wardens for Ordinances, A.D. 1365, proving, satisfactorily, that the origin of the Company may be dated back to an earlier period. An Act was passed,

37th Edward III., A.D. 1363, which ordained "that all artificers and people of mysteries shall each choose his own mystery before the next Candlemas, and that having so chosen it, he shall henceforth use no other." Here, says Macaulay, commences the history of the English nation.

Very many extracts from the Corporation records will be found in the accompanying work, all of which are distinguished by the Regnal Year, in addition to the civil or historical year, as also by a reference to the particular Letter-book, Journal, or Repertory, from which they have been taken. In respect to the "Annals" themselves, I can only lay claim to some industry in their compilation, mastering, as well as I could, the difficulties of antiquated penmanship and the orthography of the old court books, and others of the early fraternities, sometimes written either in Norman French, intermixed with abbreviated Latin, or in the vernacular of Chaucer's days. I am fully sensible that the work abounds with faults of omission and commission; already I feel that if it was to be done again, it should be done with clearer views of what was required, or it should not be done at all. It must also be remembered, that this is the first attempt at any account of the Founders' Company based upon authentic documents; that the

time actually required in its compilation has been taken from business pursuits in which I was actively engaged; and these not of a literary character. None but those who are acquainted with ancient documents can form the slightest idea of the number of hours expended in elucidating their meaning, and frequently with most unimportant results: instead of "when found make a note of," it too frequently happens, after long, patient, and tedious investigation, that the "note when found" is not worth making at all.

At the present day it would be idle for me to dilate upon the advantages of the Livery Companies of London to the well-being of society, and their connexion with British and foreign commerce. If we consider only the influence and power which they exercised in former times on behalf of the civil and religious liberties of the nation, we may well commend the far-sighted policy of the third Edward in fostering and encouraging such institutions.

The Founders, as a small Company, have never taken any prominent part in the passing turmoils or political struggles of the day. As a corporate body it has unostentatiously endeavoured to perform its own prescribed duties, in relieving its poorer brethren, in settling disputes, and punishing those dishonest

members of the trade who were found acting contrary to its standing Ordinances.

It will be observed, that the subject of weights, which for nearly 300 years has formed the most important portion of the duties of the Company, is not found in the early Ordinances, the first intimation thereof being under date 1584—5 (page 66), "Payd for writing of a suplycatyon to the Maior about the Waights." Considerable alarm and distrust had arisen at this period from the loss of the legal standards; the Charter, which was granted thirty years after, is thus prefaced—"Whereas it is parte of our regall office to see our people justlie dealt withall, and to take care that in Waights and Measures our subjects doe deal one with another after a true proportion, wherein as we are informed there is a great abuse." In the body of the work will be found the principal matters in our own books relating to the subject; but these being very imperfect I had to seek further information elsewhere, hence a large mass of curious and interesting matter has thus accumulated, but its elucidation, condensation, and arrangement, would require very much time and great labour. Its publication may take place at a future period, but I deemed it inexpedient for that object to incur further delay in sending out the present volume.

The task, though somewhat laborious, has been a labour of love, inasmuch as it has made me thoroughly sensible of the progress made by the Society in its later years. Most heartily do I indeed congratulate my brother Founders that the monies advanced by Members of the Court for the purchase of our present location (referred to at page 209) have been repaid, and that by careful and judicious management the valuable unencumbered freehold property in St. Swithin's Lane is our own.

Participating most heartily in the sentiments of Richard Wioley, that "the whole body may live in unity, concord, and brotherly love," I cannot breathe a better and more appropriate prayer for the well being of the fellowship than by fervently reciting the grace which is made on all festive occasions:—"May God preserve the Church,—the Queen,—and grant prosperity to the Worshipful Company of Founders."



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HISTORICAL ESSAY.

HE Livery Companies of London derive their origin from the early associations termed Guilds, and were either ecclesiastical or secular. Ecclesiastical Guilds were for devotion and alms deeds: Secular Guilds were for trade and alms deeds: both in ancient times were distinguished by various religious observances.

By degrees the offices of the Guilds were extended, and undertook to enforce for one another those rights which the law neglected. One of the first occupations added to conviviality was the superintendence of the burial of members; the assistance of the Clergy being necessary on those occasions, the payment of Soul Shot,* and a certain sum for Masses, were among the earliest recognised charges on the corporate funds.

Guilds are spoken of in the reign of Henry II. as common institutions. In the same reign the History of the Exchequer gives a list of eighteen of the London Guilds which were amerced as adulterine Guilds, or set up without the king's license. This affords another proof of the Guilds being numerous at this time, for we can only suppose a part of them

^{*} Or soul scot, an ancient funeral fee for a requiem for the soul of one deceased.

to have subjected themselves to this penalty. These Guilds so amerced are described in various ways, sometimes by the name of their Alderman, sometimes by their trade, and in other instances from their patron saint or locality.

The City's jurisdiction over the Companies appears to have existed long before the latter were admitted to any exclusive monopoly of municipal rights, though such monopoly soon followed, for with Edward II, we discern the first authentic mention of the mercantile nature of the civic constitution of London, and of the mercantile qualification requisite in the candidates for admission to the freedom of the City. By one of a number of Articles of regulation ordained by the Citizens for their internal government, which Articles were confirmed by the King and incorporated into a Charter, it was provided that no person, whether an inhabitant of the City or otherwise, should be admitted into the Civic Freedom unless he was a Member of one of the Trades or Mysteries, or with the full consent of the whole commonalty convened; except that Apprentices might still be admitted according to the accustomed forms. Before this, no mention occurs of any mercantile qualification to entitle the householder to his admission to the Corporation.

The reign of Edward III.,* the great dawn of the Fine Arts and of Commerce, gave birth to an entire reconstruction of the trading fraternities, which now generally assuming a distinctive dress or livery, came to be called Livery Companies. The alterations under this reconstruction were numerous. Amongst the principal may be reckoned their change of name from Guilds to Crafts and Mysteries, and the substituting for the old title of Alderman, that of Master or Warden,—the name of Alderman being now restricted to the head of the City Ward. A more important change for the interest of the Companies

^{*} The 13th and 14th centuries may be considered, in regard to society, as the English Middle Ages, the age of Feudalism in its English form.—Wright's Domestic Manners, 1862, p. 8.

was their being at this time first generally chartered, or having those privileges confirmed by Letters Patent, which they had before only exercised through sufferance. Aggregate bodies were deemed to have perpetual succession without being incorporated. The incorporations of Edward III. were, however, only partial, they had no grant at this time of a Common Seal, nor, generally, liberty to accept or buy lands, to sue or to be sued, or to enjoy various other liberties necessary to establish them full incorporations as at present.

The public records afford us the earliest notice of the Companies on their being Chartered, and amongst them we find the names and other particulars of all, or most of the Companies, then in existence. The document which furnishes this information is an account, in Latin, of the names and sums received by the City Chamberlain from thirty-two different Companies, as gifts to the King towards carrying on his French wars, and throws much additional light on the state and nature of the Metropolitan trade fraternities at this early period, 37th Edward III., A.D. 1363.

In 49th Edward III. an enactment passed the whole assembled commonalty of the City, by which the right of election to all City dignitaries and offices, including Members of Parliament, was transferred from the ward representatives to the trading Companies, and in them it continued until a recent period. By a subsequent act of Common Council it was opened to all Liverymen of Companies generally.

By a list, in Norman French, of the number of persons chosen by the several Mysteries to be of the Common Council the next year (1376, 50th Edward III.), it appears the Companies sending members in pursuance of this Ordinance were increased from thirty-two to forty-eight. This list contains the names of every Company,* with its proportion of members, and furnishes on other accounts matter for curious observation. The whole forty-eight Companies returned exactly 148 mem-

^{*} The two members noted for the Founders are Will. Gosrich and Will Wollerich.

bers, of these the principal ones sent six, the secondary four, and the minor Companies two. Amongst the latter are the Founders.*

The earliest notice of the Founders, with which it has been my good fortune to meet, occurs in the Letter Books at Guildhall, containing the proceedings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, from the year 1276, 4th Edward I. Under date—

1365 39th Edward III. July 29. Adam de Bury, Maior, Lib. G. fo. 159. "Petition to the Maior and Aldermen from the Good Men.

^{*} Number of Persons chosen by the several Mysteries to be of the Common Council.

1376.	50t	h Ed	ward III. Ward	e, A	Laior,	, Lib. H. fo. 46b.		
Grossers		6	Freemasons 2			Hornes		2
Mercers		6	Bracrs	5	5	Masons		4
Drap ^{rs.}		6	Fleechrs		2	Ir'mongrs		4
${\bf Pesson^{rs}}$	1	6	Bakers		2	Allucar	14	4
$Orfev^rs$	2	6	Pell ^r s	6	6	Armurerz		2
Vyntrs		6	Zona'r	7	4	Boch'rs		4
Taillo ^r s		6	Tinctores	8	4	Cultella	15	2
Sellars	3	4	Burillo's	9	2	Sporiers	16	2
Webbers		4	Hab'rdash ^r s		2	Plomrs		2
Tapicers	4	4	Brasiers		2	Wax Chaundrs		2
Leathersell ^r s		2	Salt ^r s		4	Tonsores	17	2
Foundors		2	Capellar	10	2	Peynt ^r s		2
Joignors		2	Peutr's	11	2	Tann ^r s		2
Chaundel's		4	Brewers (Ales)		2	Pouche Mak ^r s		2
Fullo ^r s		4	Hurr ^r s	12	2	Wodmongrs	18	2
Curreors		2	Fabr ^r m	13	6	Pynnrs		2

Explanatory Notes to the above.

1.	Fishmongers	7.	Girdlers	13.	Smiths
2.	Goldsmiths	8.	Stainers	14.	Leather Dressers
3.	Saddlers	9.	Cloth Measurers	15.	Cutlers
4.	Tapestry Weavers	10.	Cappers	16.	Spurriers
5.	Brewers	11.	Pewterers	17.	Barbers
6.	Skinners	12.	Hatters.	18.	Wood Sawyers

of the Mystery* of the Founders of the City of London," for their Ordinances, which were granted at the above date, and ordered to be enrolled in the Rolls, Guildhall.

"John de Lincoln, elected and sworn Master, and presented to the Mayor and Aldermen."

The petition, which is in Norman French, is as follows:—;
"To the honorable and right worthy Masters the Maior and Aldermen of the City of London.

"The good Men of the Mystery of Founders complain, that whereas some of the said Mystery do work and make their works of false metal and false solder, so that their said work, to wit, Candlesticks, Buckles, Straps, and other such like articles, when exposed to fire or great strain, crack, break, and dissolve, to the peril and damage of those who purchase them, and to the great slander of the City and the whole Mystery: Wherefore the good Men aforesaid pray, that it may please

^{*} Madox, Firma Burgi, p. 32, says "In England men have been told, that in regard there is some Mystery in every trade, therefore a trade is called a Mystery." That writer, however, rejects the idea of their being any affinity between the secrets of the trades and the term Mystery in the common acceptation of the word, and derives the custom of calling the Companies Mysteries from the French, who he says use the word "Mestiere" for a craft, calling, or employment. In a Venetian statute (1519) mention is made of the crafts or trades in their City by the name of Mestieri. The term was applied to the trade Guilds by the ancestors of Edward III. Tom Brown very facetiously jokes on this word, in a letter which he purports to have been sent from an old Vintner in the City to a new one set up in Covent Garden. The Trade of a Vintner, he assures him "is a perfect Mystery," for that is the term, he observes, which the law bestows on it.

[†] In accordance with the pious custom of the period, a Priest or Chaplain was most probably elected at the same time to celebrate divine offices for their souls' welfare.—Heath's Grocers' Company, p. 41.

[‡] The following form of Oath was taken by all the Wardens or other Principals before their admission to office:—

[&]quot;Oath of the Wardens of Crafts.

[&]quot;Ye shall swere that ye shall wele and treuly ov'see the Craft of whereof ye be chosen Wardeyns for the yeere. And all the goode reules and ordyn'nces of the same Craft that hath been approved here be the Court, and noon other, ye shall kepe and doo to be kept. And all the defautes that ye finds

your right worthy Masterships to grant, That the points under written may be conceded, allowed, and by you accepted and enrolled in the Chamber of Guildhall.

"In the first place, That no Man of the said Mystery shall work in the said Mystery, or do any Work unless it be of good Metal.

"That no one shall make any Stirrups, Buckles, or Spurs, unless of the best and finest Metal that can be found or obtained, and of Metal that will not break, and no other.

"That no one of the said Mystery shall solder any Candlesticks with white Solder, or make Candlesticks, Lavers, Pots, or other things with any pieces soldered thereto, but such things as in reason ought to be soldered, such as the pipes of Lavers and other like articles.

"Also, That all the Work in the said Mystery called Closwork* shall be made of good, fine, and pure Metal, and no other.

"Also, That no one of the said Mystery shall make any manner of moulding, or work in the said Mystery by Night, or on Saturday, or on the Vigil of a double Feast, when the Vigil shall begin after the hour of none (3 o'clock) tolled at the Church where he resides.

"Also, That no man that is not of the Mystery abovesaid, shall receive or put any Servant, Apprentice,† or hired person,

in the same Craft ydon to the Chambleyn of y° Citee for the tyme beyng, ye shal wele and treuly p'sente. Sparyng noo man for favour, ne grevyng noo p'sone for hate. Extorcion ne wrong, under colour of your office ye shal non doo, nethir to noo thing that shalbe ayenst the state, peas, and profite of oure Soveryn Lord the Kyng, or to the Citee, ye shall not consente; but for the tyme that ye shall be in office, in all things that shalbe longyng unto the same craft after the lawes and franchises of the seide Citee welle and laufully ye shall have you. So helpe you God and all seyntes, &c."—Herbert, Livery Companies, i. 35.

^{*} Closwork, to unite the parts of a breach or fracture. A Closer is one who finishes, or concludes a piece of work.

[†] Many were the Bye-Laws and Regulations by which these interests were secured, but none were so decisively effectual as those by which long apprenticeships were ordained. The scion thus grafted upon the stock of monopoly was, like the parent plant itself, originally of foreign growth; but very

of the same Mystery to work with him in the said Mystery, on pain of paying to the Chamber each time he shall be attainted or convicted thereof, Forty Shillings.

"Also, That no one of the said Mystery coming to the said City, shall be suffered to keep a House or Shop unless he be first examined by the Masters of the said Mystery, who are elected and sworn to govern such Mystery, whether he be able, and sufficient, and knowing in the said Mystery, to have such state or not. And if he be able, sufficient, and knowing, That they may cause him to come before you to enfranchise him by the Masters abovesaid and not by others, so that they may know him to be good sufficient and profitable to the common people and to the City, under the same pain.

"Also, That no man of the said Mystery, under the said pain, shall receive any one to work in the said Mystery as a hired person before he be tried and proved by the Masters abovesaid, whether he be able to work in the said Mystery as a hired person or not, and it be adjudged by the said Masters what he shall receive by the day; and if he shall be found not able or knowing in the said Mystery, that he be ousted thereof if he will not be apprentice.

soon became, in most mercantile Corporations in England, the only branch which produced the fruit of civic freedom. It is remarkable, however, that although service by apprenticeship became by degrees the regular and more usual path to enfranchisement in London, this burthensome progress was never universally established amongst the trading companies, or as of absolute necessity in the civic Corporation itself. Any inhabitant, or even stranger, might and may still be admitted a member of many, if not most, of the Companies; and also to the freedom of the City, by virtue of his title by birth or patrimony, or he might become a candidate for admission, either by donation, or upon a pecuniary payment usually exacted on such occasions. In the latter case he became free by what is called Redemption, an expression implying the purchased acquisition of the more authentic title.—Norton's Commentaries on London, p. 138.

In the reign of King John apprenticeship service does not appear to have been common, if indeed it had been introduced at all in England. It is probable it came into general use during the succeeding reign of Henry III., for apprentices both to trades and to the law are noticed in records of the reign of Edward I.

—Ibid, p. 139.

"Also, if any Master of the said Mystery and his Varlet or Servant shall disagree by reason of any contention between them, That no other Master of the said Mystery shall be so daring as to place or procure such Varlet or Servant to be put to any work until the Master and Varlet be reasonably reconciled.

"Also, if any Varlet or Servant of the said Mystery has served his Master in the said Mystery for any certain term or covenant made between them, and no defaulte shall be found in the Varlet or Servant, and the Master through malice will not pay to such Varlet or Servant his salary for his service according to the Covenant made between them, or that the Master will compel him to serve contrary to his will beyond his Covenant, well and lawfully fulfilled, that then the said Master shall suffer the penalty above written.

"Also, if any Varlet or Servant of the said Mystery shall be found in any default towards his Master, whether by the deceit or enticement of another, or by his own malice, he may be punished at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen according to the degree of the trespass.

"Also, That no one of the said Mystery shall be so daring to procure any Servant, Hired person, or Apprentice, out of the service of his Master before the Covenant made between them shall be fully performed; and if any one do so, and shall be convicted thereof, he shall pay to the Chamber each time he shall be attainted thereof, Forty Shillings.

"Also, That two or three of the best Men of the said Mystery may be selected and sworn to watch and oversee the whole Mystery, and present to you all the default they may reasonably find in the said Mystery.*

^{*} That this power was really beneficial, and therefore necessary, is evident from the petition of the Wax Chandlers' Company, where they say that their Craft is "greatly slandered of all the good folk of the said Craft and of the City, for that they have not Masters sworn of the said Craft" before the Mayor and Aldermen, as other Crafts have, to oversee the defaults which be in their said Craft.

"Also, That if any one of the said Mystery, be he Master or Servant shall be found rebellious or opposing to the said Masters elected and sworn, so that they cannot duly make their search in the said Mystery, he shall suffer the pain heretofore ordained in such case.

"Also, That all the work of the said Mystery that may be found falsely wrought, or of false and brittle Metal, may be forfeited to the Chamber, in whose hands soever it may be found.

"Also, That the Masters elected and sworn together with a Sergeant of the Chamber, may have power to make their search as well over those who are not of the said Mystery, and have articles touching the same Mystery to sell, as those who are of such Mystery."

1391 15th Richard II. Mar. 25. Hende, Maior, Lib. H. fo. 262.

"Thomas Grace and Robert Newman elected Masters of the Mystery of the Founders, and presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Citie of London in the Chamber, to see the carrying out of the Ordinances."

1487 3rd Henry VII. Feb. 1. Horne, Maior, Jor. 9, fo. 163.

"This day it was agreed* that the Wardens of the City shall not make Ordinances unless they are approved and ratified by the Maior and Aldermen for the time being; and the Wardens of certain Companies brought in their Book of

^{*} In an argument of the Corporation of London against the granting of fresh privileges to the Tallow Chandlers' Company, as to their right of Trade Search, it was averred "that the Maior and Aldermen of the City and all other, the chief governors thereof and their predecessors, always time out of mind, had, and used to have, the view, search, and direction of all mysteries and crafts within the City, for and concerning all manner of deceits and defaults in all things touching their mysteries," which was to be proved, as well by the daily usage, as also by a great number of records and precedents of the said City.—

Strype's Stow, 1720, ii. 211. Herbert, i. 47.

Ordinances, which, not being approved of, were cancelled, and the leaves on which they were written, torn out." It may be presumed that the Founders' Ordinances were of the latter description, as the next entry relating to the Company is as follows:—

1489 4th Henry VII. April 2. Whyte, Maior, Lib. L. fo. 278.

"Memorandum.—The Wardens and other Good Men of the Craft or Mystery of the Founders within the Citie of London came into the Inner Chamber of the Guyldhall of London before William White, Maior of the same Citie and his Brethren the Aldermen, and exhibited and put unto them a Bill or Supplication, the tenor whereof followeth in these words:—

"To the Rt Hon. the Lord Maior, &c.,

"Mekely beseechen your good Lordshippes and Mastershippes, the gode folks of the Crafte of Founders of the Citie of London, That it wold please your sayd Lordshippes and Mastershippes for the wele and gode rule to be had and kepte in the same Crafte, to graunt and establishe these Articles underwritten, from hensforth to be observed and kepte.

"1st.—That every Brother of the Crafte shall attend and wayte upon the Wardens upon due warninge by the Bedell. Also to wayte upon the Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, at such tymes and seasons as has ben accustomed upon payne of vi^{d.} as often as any of them is found doing contrary without reasonable excuse, the fine of vi^{d.} so paid, the one half to the use of the Chamber, the other halfe to the use of the Crafte.

"2nd.—Keeping of Masses, Burying of poor Brethren and other dede of Almes, and charge every Brother pay yerely his Quarterage to the Wardens. Every brother of the Clothing iiid a Quarter. Every Householder not of the Clothing iid a Quarter. Every Journeyman id a Quarter, upon payne to pay xiid one halfe to the Chamber, the other halfe to the use of the Crafte.

"3rd.—Every Brother of the Clothing, as [also] not of the Clothing, to attend upon the Wardens at S^t. Lawrence Church, Old Jewry, on the feste of the Assumption of our Ladye,* there to have a Solemn Masse unless upon reasonable excuse, upon payne to forfeit vi^d. to be divided as aforesaid.

"4th.—That if any Brother be misruled or of evil will and malice, to revile, call, or rebuke the Wardens or any other of the Crafte being in the Livery, to lye to him, or unfittinge language, &c., in the presence of the Wardens, &c., and being duly convicted, shall pay at every tyme iiis iiijd to the use aforesaid.

"5th.—That it shall be lawful to every Brother of the Craft, being out of the Clothing, that is able with his own stuff and goodes to teche and finde an Apprentice, to have one and no more at once, except he shew his Complaynt to the Chamb'ln, and if he find him perfect and able, to have two Apprentices and no more, if the Chamblⁿ will admyt him. Those of the Clothing to have two Apprentices and no more at once. And to him that has been Warden iij and no more. The Upper Warden to have iiij and no more at once. Every Brother of the same having no more Apprentices above rehearsed, at any time that any Apprentice goeth out of his tyme, to take another ij years before out of his tyme, if one die to take another, so that he has not above the number aforesaid after his degree. Who doth to the contrary shall, at every tyme he doth so, forfeit xx^s to the use aforesaid.

"6th.—Every Brother taking any Apprentice shall present the same unto the Wardens ere he be bounde, so that he may

^{*} Assumption of the Virgin Mary, 15th August.

[&]quot;The Blessed Virgin Marie's feast hath here his place and time,
Wherein, departing from the Earth, she did the Heavens clime;
Great bundles then of hearbes to church the people fast doo beare,
The which against all hurtfull things the priest doth hallow theare."

Barnabe Googe, Popish Kingdom, p. 55.

see he be right bounde for the Worshippe of the Citie, upon payne of iiis iiijd as often as any p'sone doth to the contrary, to the use aforesaid; any Act or Ordinance concerning the matter of this Article afore this made of any greater penalty than is in the same Article expressed notwithstanding.

"7th.—That every Brother going to any Feyre to the which he shalbe by the s^d Wardens assigned unto him, shall shew his Wares unto the Wardens ere he pack them; the said Wares to be allowed by the Wardens to be able and sufficient for the King's liege people, upon payne of iiis iiijd to the use aforesaid; any other Acte afore this made concerning the matter of this Article notwithstanding.

"8th.—No Brother no tyme from hensforth shall vexe, sue, or trouble any Brother within the Citie, nor without the Citie, without special license of the said Wardens, upon payne of iiis. iiijd. to the use aforesayd.

"9th.—If any Brother of the sayd Crafte pay not their Quarterage as is aforesaid, or disobey, or do the contrarie to any of these Articles before specified:—That no Brother from hensforth put himself to work until such tyme he come to the Wardens, and there submyt himself to obey and fulfill all such Awarde and Judgment the Wardens shall shew hym, upon payn to pay iij^{s.} iiij^{d.} to be employed in manner aforesayd.

"The Bill above agreed to unanimously, and ordered to be entered in record by the Court of Aldermen."

1491 7th Henry VII. Dec. 1. Clopton, Maior, Jor. 9, fo. 282.

"This day it is commanded to the Maister and Wardeyns to see that good rule be kept among their Feelishippes, and that the same Maister and Wardeyns shall call their Feelishippes afore them, and to shew theym the same Commandment, observing that they keep a due order for them and their servants." 1497 13th Henry VII. Oct. 5. Tate, Maior, Lib. M. fo. 3.

A petition of a similar character with reference to Apprentices, and "also for the comfort and relief of the poore, impotent, and gode people of the same. Forasmuche as your sayd Besechers ben poore Handy craftsmen, not having any Landes, Tenements, or other Livelihood or Godes in comon to relyve the poor people of the same Crafte fallinge into povertye, impotence, and grett age—that every Brother taking an Apprentice shall present him to the Wardeyns afore he be bounde, so that he may see and understande that he be free born and hole of lym for the worship of this Citie, and pay towards the reliefe of the poor people of the sayd Crafte, now beyng or hereafter to be iijs. iiijd. sterling."

1498 "Item.—P^d for the Copie of a draught for a Corpora'con for the Crafte x^d."

1508 24th Henry VII. Oct. 26. Aylmer, Maior, Jor. 11, fo. 51.

"By the asente and consente of all the hoolle feloshippe both Olde and Yonge. Praying the Wardens to labor on to the Lord Chancellor to have ouer Acts and Rules corrected, that the Crafte myte be harmless agenst the Kyng our Soveryng Lord, nottewithestandyng oon of the semplesse persons of all the feleshippe hoose name is John Sandeforde of evyll and grett melesse, presented the Wardens into the Cheker, for that they had made an Acte contrary to the P'lement, whereuppon they were trydde by the Law, which gave the Crafte grett coste and put the Wardens in grett fer, that they dorste not do no ponychement in the time of ther yer, nor gader no quarterage, nor take no mony for ablyng of no prentysses, Whereuppon the Wardens take nothyng to help the charge upon the aforesayd matter."

[&]quot;Money spent in the Cheker the first terme Sum Tottalle iiij¹. xs. vd."

1508 24th Henry VII. Oct. 26. Aylmer, Maior, Jor. 11, fo. 51.

"The award of Sir Lawrence Aylmer Lord Maior as to great variance and discord in the Founders Company.

"Be it remembered that lately there hath been great variance and discord between the Wardens and other the Livery of the sayd Crafte on the one parte, and the Yeomanry on the other parte, as well for the Custodie of certain plate, Napyre,* Money, and other Juells belonging to the said Crafte as for other Misdemeanours: Know ye, We, the said Sir Lawrence, willing to reduce both the said parties to a good concord and from hensforth for a perpetuall peace to be hadde betwene them, &c., Have called both the sayd parties affore me, and wt good delibera'con have herd the greves and complaynts of bothe the parties aforesaid, and have decreed and awarded in manner and fourme following: Forasmuch as the plate belonging to the said Crafte in time past hath been solde by them that had it in their kepyng, Firste, I awarde that all the Plate, Money, Napyre, and other Juells belonging to the saide Crafte of Founders, shall from hensforth remayne in a Chest with iiij Locks & iiij Keyes, three of the sayd Keyes shall ev'rmore remayne in iii of the Wardens handes for the tyme beyng, And that the said Chest shall stand in St. Margaret's Church, Lothbury, in St. Clement's Chapel + in the same Church, where the sayd Crafte have yerely there Masse for the Brethren and Sisters of the sayd Fealship of Founders. And the same Chest to be taken out of the sayd Chapel at all tymes at the pleasure of the Wardens and Fealship of the sayd Craft for the tyme beyng.

"Also, I award that yerely, as well at the Elections of the New Wardens, as at the tyme of makyng up the Old Wardens Accompts, that the Wardens for the time beyng,‡ shall call

^{*} Table Linen.

[†] St. Margaret, Lothbury, had three chantry Chapels. Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 400.

[‡] The first hint of Assistants in the Livery Companies occurs in the records of the Grocers, under the year 1379:—

[&]quot;At ye furst congregacyon of ye Wardeyns there shal be chosin six of ye

unto them vi of the Yeomanry which they shall think the most notable and convenient, to here the Old Wardens Accompts, forasmuch as they be Members of the sayd Fealiship. And that yerely at the sayd Accompt makyng, the 4th key of the sayd Chest shal be delyvred to oon of the sayd vi p'sonnes which shall be thought by them most able and convenient to have the custody of the sayd Key.

"Also, I award that the Old Wardens shall yerely at the ende of their Accompts call all persons of the sayd Craft afore them, and cause the Ordinances granted unto them by the Maior and Aldermen to be red unto them, so that they shall not rune into no wylful disobedience for lakke of informac'on.

"Also, I award that the Box with the Money shall remayne in the Custody of the Wardens as it hath bene used in tyme past, so that yerely they shall yield a just and true accompte to their felishipe.

"Also, I award that whosoever of the Wardens or Yeomanry shall breke or disobey any of these Articles, shall forfett and paye to the Chamber of the Citie of London 26^s/8^d

companie to be helpyng and counsellynge of ye same wardeyns for the yeere followinge."—Herbert, i. 53.

The Brewers' books in 1420 mention in decided terms the establishment in that Company of what may be considered a Court of Assistants, though not so named, and specify its duties. The entry states a "resolution made by Thomas Greene, Master, and the three Wardens, and others, that they and their successors should meet at Breweres' halle, there to holde their communication, on what necessities of the same craft were to be enquired of, sought into, and executed by them, as they should see most expedient for its honor and prosperity."—Ibid, 54.

The books of the Merchant Taylors make the first mention we have met with of Assistants by name, in 1512; when "the common Clerk of the Company is said to have transacted certain affairs of the Company, at the commandment and request of the Master and Wardens, with the advice of the more part of the most substanciall and discreet persons, Assistants and counsellors of the said fraternity."—Ibid, i. 55.

the one halfe of the sayd penalty to be delyvred to the Wardens of the sayd Crafte for the use of the Fealiship, and the other half to the sayd Chamber for the use of the Cominaltie."

- 1513 "Mem.—That one Thomas Senelow, Founder, came before the Baryns of the Exchekker the 24th June in the vth year of Kyng Hary ye 8th his own proper p'son and Boddly swayr fflattly upon a Boke that Thomas Halyfax and others, Masters of the Crafte of Founders, yt they made an Act the 12th Apryll in Colman Street, that no Man schulld taeke no Aprense, but he pay for first 3s./4d. second 3s./4d. and the third 3s./4d., the whyche persons had never noyn siche Act: now too of the sayd persons was new Wardens, and for Thomas Bassett was never in the Clothing. Thus was the sayd Senelow forsworne wyllyntly, and for yt an Informac'on that hathe coste the Crafte and ye Comon Box this sume followyng £5 · 2 · 4."
- 1513 "Mem.—For the expense of the Corporac'on £5 · 6 · 2."
- 1514 6th Henry VIII. Dec. 11. Monoux, Maior, Rep. 2, fo. 206.

 "At this Court Thomas Halyfax prmyssed to delyvr tomorrow the Chest wt certen plate and other godes belongyng to the Founders, according to the Bill of Complaynt of Drvse of the Crafte of Founders, to the intent that the sayd Chest shall remayne in the Chapell of the Chyrche of St. Margarett of Lothebury, to the use of the hole Crafte of Founders, as of old tyme accustomed hath been used."
- 1515 7th Henry VIII. Feb. 28. Butler, Maior, Jor. 11, fo. 245.

 "The Wardens and other gode Men of the Crafte of Founders came unto this Court with a Byll or Supplication, that it wold please their Lordshippes for the weale and gode

rule of the Craft, to establish certen Articles to be from hensforth observed and kepte:

- 1. For choysyng the Wardens.
- 2. Quarterage.
- 3. Kepyng of Masse.
- 4. Somons.
- 5. Serche.
- 6. That no Stranger work in the Crafte.

- 7. Caryng of Wares to the Fayres.
- 8. Variance between Bror. & Bror.
- 9. Takyng of Aprentice
- 10. Termes of Aprentice.
- 11. Presentyng of Aprentice.
- 12. Bryng about Wares as Hawkers.

- 13. St. Clement Brother-hood.
- 14. P'sentyng every person before setting up.
- 15. Clothyng.
 - 16. Takyng of distress.
 - 17. Othe of New Brethren.
- 18. Confirmation of Ordinances.

Agreed to, and to be entered of Record."

Lib. N., fo. 7, has in addition, "the order of makyng Furness."

1516 8th Henry VIII. Feb. 21. Buteley, Major, Rep. 3, fo. 69.

The examination of the Ordinances committed to the Common Sergeant and Town Clerk.

1516 8th Henry VIII. Feb. 28. Buteley, Maior, Rep. 3, fo. 70. The Ordinances of the Founders read and admitted.

"Itm.—Payd at Leddryrsellars Hall at the fyrste

Semblyng iiij^d

, Payd to Mr. Payver for oderseyng of the

Booke iijs iiijd

Mayre and his Bredryn ye Alldrm for to ovyrsee ye Book & correctyng iijs iiijd

1556 3rd & 4th Philip and Mary. September 10. Garrard, Maior, Rep. 13 ² fo. 425 b.

"Itm.—It was agreyd that the Wardeyns of the Founders, and of divers other fealowshippes hereunder named, beyng hand Craftemen, shalbe warnyd to be here the next Corte day, for order to be take wth theym for the numbre of theire App^rntices and of other thinges."

1556 3rd & 4th Philip and Mary. September 15. Garrard, Maior, Rep. 13 ² fo. 426 b.

"This day the Wardeyns of the Founders Compy, Pasterlers, Bowyers, Tylers, Fletchers, Blakysmyths, Spurryers, Joyners, Weavers and Cordweyners, Coryers, Plomers, Paynters, Masons, Armurers, Cutlers & Pewterers, dyd here appere, and were very well contentyd and agreable to stande to the order of thys Corte for the apoyntyng of the numbre of the Apprentices that ev'ry Householder of ev'ry of there fealowshippes shal receave and keepe at once, and by cause of the sayd Wardeyns of the Founders and others confessed that they had certayn Ordenances for the same effect already, they have this day seven-nyght to bring in their Bookes thereof—and as for the reasidue as yeat not having such Ordenances the Corte agreyd to call theym agayne shortly."

1578 20th Elizabeth. April . Ramsay, Maior, Rep. 19, fo. 310.

"Y^t wos ordered that Sir John Ryvers, Kn^{t.} Mr. Dyxie and Mr. Bowyer, Alderman, shal here and examyn the requeste made unto thys Corte by the Companye of the Founders of thys Cytie, and they to take such Order therein as to their dyscresions shal seame good; and hereof to make reporte unto this Corte with conveyente spede."

1579 21st Elizabeth. January 28. Pype, Maior, Rep. 19, fo. 13.

"This day the Aldermen abovenamed made their reporte in Wrytinge of their opinions therein, the tenor whereof ensueth in these words, viz.

"When a Supplycasion of late was made and exhibited by certayn p'sons free of the Company of Founders, upon certyn cawses of varyance arysen amonge the Freemen of the same Company, touching a certyn reliefe to be gathered towards the ayde of the poor of the same Company and the order and dystrybution of the same—Who callyng before them as well the Wardeyns as others of the sayd Company, and hearyngne

theire allegac'ons at large touchinge the sayd maters in controversye and for the curynge of the same, Ordered, Decreyd, and Determyned as followeth:

"Fyrste. That the Wardeyns for the tyme beinge, and every other prsone beyng of the Lyvery of the sayd Companye, shal from hensforth paye quarterlye towards the ayde and relyfe of the poore of the same Companye, Three pense by the Quarter. And that all prsones beynge of the Yomanry of the sayd Company shal paye quarterly towards the ayde and relyfe of the same poore, Two pence by the Quarter. Upon payne that ev'ry prson of the sayd Companye beynge Wardeyn, or of the Lyvery, and refusyng so to doe, shal forfeyte and paye for every tyme he shal refuse, Fyve Pense. And upon payne, that ev'ry other prson of the Yomanry so refusing so to doe, to forfeyte and paye for ev'ry tyme he shal refuse, Fourpence, which forfevtures be and goe, the one halfe to the Chamber of London, the other halfe to the use of the poore of the sayde Company of Founders. The same forfeytures to be levyed by dystress or otherwyse by the dys'cretion of the sayd Wardens.

"Itm.—That the Younger Wardeyn for the tyme beynge shal gather the sayd Threepence quarterly of the Wardeyns and other persons of the Lyverye. And that the Wardens and others of the Lyvery, or the more parte of them, shal from hensforth at such tyme as they chuse New Wardeyns, nomynate foure honest prones out of the Yeomanrye, wen sayde foure prones so nomynated shal be publyshed at the nexte quarter daye—to the ende that the sayde Yomanry may Electe two of them to supply the names of the sayde Collectorshippes for the Yeomanrye for the yere to come, and as in lyke sorte to be done by the Wardeyns and Lyverye from yere to yere. Which nomynation shall of all syde be done without any feastinge, drynkyng, or other chardges, and if any persons so being chosen shal refuse to execute the same offyce, then he or they

so refusinge shal forfeyte vjs viijd to be divided and levyed by distress as in the previous case. And that the moneys so collected, as well by the sayd Younger Warden as by the sayd two Collectors, to be from tyme to tyme quarterly put into a Box now remayning in the Founders Hall having three Locks: The Keye of one such Locke to be in the custody of the Younger Wardeyn for the tyme beyng, and the other two Keyes to be severally in the custody of the sayd two Collectors. And for the dystrybutinge of the sayd Money, Yt is ordevned that the sayd Yonger Wardeyn and two Collectors for the tyme beynge, shall by ther dyscretions, give and distribute the same to such prsons of the sayd Company as shal have nede of the same And yf any varyance shal for tyme hereafter to arryse about the dystributyng of any some of money to any pore prson, such varyance to be decided by the other two Wardens of the sayd Company. Which savd Reporte beinge reade was lyked and allowed."

1587 29th Elizabeth. April 6. Burne, Maior, Rep. 21, fo. 424.

"Yt is ordered that Mr. Ald" Slaney shall sytt at the Founders Hall wt the Wardens and others of the same Company, to have consyderae'on whether the Ordynances be duelye observed as they ought to be or not: And to informe thys C'ote of hys opynion thereon."

1587 29th Elizabeth. April 27. Burne, Maior, Rep. 21, fo. 427.

"At this Corte Mr. Aldⁿ Slaney made his Report as follows.

"Octavo die Aprilis 1587.

"At the Courte holden at Fownders Hall the daye and yere abovesayd. It was orderyed and Agreyd as followeth, viz.—That everye one beynge in the Lyverye of the Companye, being Metall Men or Workers of Metall, and the Moulders, shal from hensforth take no more Apprentyse, untill the

Number of Apprentyses be dyminished. And the number being dyminished they of the Lyverye being Mettallmen and Moulders, to take but one Apprentyse abled unto them, and to be abled two yeares before the ende of the tearme of his last Apprentyse. And they that be out of the Lyverye, from hensforth to have no Apprentyse abled unto them until the number be dyminished. And that yf any pron shal break theys Ordinance, to forfayte xxs to the use of the Companye, and neverthelesse lose hys Apprentyse.

"Provyded that theys Orders are to remayne in force untill uppon occasion the Company of Fowndors shal be Sutors unto the Lord Mayor and C'ote of Aldran for the alteracon thereof.

"Which Reporte beinge redde in this C'ote was very well lyked, and allowed by the same, and theare uppon orderyd that the same shalbe entered into the Repertorye and Obs^rved accordyngely."

1592 34th Elizabeth. June 20. Webbe, Maior, Rep. 22, fo. 389 b.

FOUNDERS' ORDERS.

"And wheareas theire have been granted and allowed unto them by the Lord Maior and Aldrmen, Ordynances orders fit for the Government, and by the same, the said Company hase bene well and peaceablye governed, ordered, and demeaned. And for as tyme has wrought and broughte change and alteration in thinges concerninge their Companyes, and some thinges meete to have Newe Ordynances to be granted and allowed unto them, and for them to be putt in practice and use.

"Whereupon the L^d Mair and Courte of Aldermen, at a Courte holden on the 28th of March 34 Eliz., have made and ordayned these Ordynances hereafter ensuinge, and the same have granted and allowed unto the said Companye of ffounders, that the same may be practized and put in use

accordinge to the tenor and true meaninge of the same for ever hereafter.

- 1. For the chosing of Wardens
- 2. For Quarterage
- 3. For Somons
- 4. For Serche
- 5. No Stranger worke in the Crafte
- 6. Carrying of Wares to the Fayres
- 7. Variance betwⁿ Brother & Brother
- 8. Takinge & presentinge of Apprtyses

- 9. Setting over the terms of Appres
- 10. Bearing abt Wares as Hawkers
- 11. Prsenting ev'ry prsone before setting up
- 12. For Clothing
- 13. Makinge of Furnes
- 14. Relief of the poor of the Compy
- 15. Assizing of Waights
- 16. The taking of distresses
- 17. The Othe of New Brethren

1612 July 15.

"Mr Rawlins and Mr Tomson ffounders had twenty shillings allowed them, touching their proceedings in the sute in the Maior's Court for a *Corporacion* for the Company of ffounders, with which they were fully satisfied."

1613 October 8th.

"That the charge of the proceeding about the Corporation, should be wholly at the charge of the said Company."

1613 11th James I. Nov. 4. Middleton, Maior, Rep. 31 2, fo. 300 b.

"This day the Committee appointed to consider of the petition of Rob^t Thompson flounder, did deliver in a report in writing of their opinions touching the same, the tenor whereof followeth in these words:—

"We, whose names are hereunder subscribed, to whom the petition of the ffounders was referred, do certify—That we have often met together and advisedly considered thereof, and called before us all such persons whom we did think the same might concerne, and heard their objections against the things desired. And upon full hearing of all prons interested at several tymes are of opinion—

"First. That the Company of ffounders, who now are a Brotherhood and noe Corporation, may with any inconvenience (if it so please the King's Matie) be incorporated by the name of Master and Wardens of the Mistery of the Company of ffounders, ffreemen of the City of London.

"Secondly. That all Melters and Workers of Moulten Brasses and Copper Metalls with" the said Citty, and three Miles compass of the same, may be subject to such orders and ordenances of the said Company, as by them shall be reasonably made, and confirmed by the Lord Chancellor of England, and the two Chief Justices for the tyme being. Saving that it shall not be lawfull for them to have any medling, or anything to with the Company of Pewterers of this Citty, for or concerning any Copper or Brasse which they shall melt or worke for their owne Trades of Pewterers, and have bene accustomed to doe by the space of Ten Years last past.

"Thirdly. That the said Mast^r and Wardens may be authorised by His Ma^{tie} to make orders and ordenances for the good government of the said Mysterie, so as they be not repugnant to the lawes of the land, nor against the freedom and liberties of this Citty.

"Fourthly. That the Master and Wardens may have the viewe of all Brasen Weights in the hands of the ffounders or Makers thereof within the Citty of London, or three Miles compass thereof, and all Brasse Weights of any kind made beyonde the Seas, and brought from thence into this Citty, or within three miles compass thereof, to be sould: And that the said Weights being found true and sufficient, shall before they be sould or uttered, be sized by the Standard at ffounders' Hall, and marked with their mark for that service; and then to be sealed at Guyldhall, yf they be Haverdepois, and at

Goldsmyths' Hall, yf they be Troy Weights, and yf they be found defective to be defaced.

"Geven under or hands the xxvj day of Octr 1613.

"THOMAS MIDDLETON, Maior.

" John Jolley. John Leman.

"GEFFERY ELWES. EDWD ROTHERHAM.

" JOHN STONE.

"The whch Report being here openly redd, was well liked and allowed of, and ordered to be entered in the Repertory, and in all points to be observed accordingly."

1614 May 2nd.

"At this Court divers of the Yeomanry were suters unto the Wardens, &c., That the Corporation formerly intended, might proceed, and towards the charge of obtaining the same, they proffered Twenty Pounds, and further that if necessary, they would pay for the interest of £100 for two years ensuing."

1614 June 6th.

"It was decreed upon the reading of a draught of a Corporation, formerlie considered, of which was this present day generally concluded, should goe forward and be obtained at the charges of all the said Company. And forasmuch as the Company at present is unprovided of money for procuring of the same, and instant money is to be employed for proceeding thereof, Mr. Richard Rowdinge for the good of the said Misterie did voluntarily grant to disburse the sum of One Hundred and flifty Pounds for present use, to be employed only in procuring the same Corporation, which being kindlie accepted, the Wardens and Assistants as firmly promise that the lands, revenues, &c., shall stand engaged for the repayment thereof."

EXPENSES OF THE CHARTER.

"Paid for wrytyng our reasons and desired—what			
wee desired to have graunted for our Corporation	0	5	4
"Geven under Sir H. Montagu, Recorder for his			
Advisse	2	4	0
"Geven to Mr. Young, Clerk to Sir Francis Bacon	0	11	0
"Geven to Mr. Bassett, Secretary to Sir Julius			
Cæsar	0	11	0
"Geven to Mr. Lock, Clerk to the King's Commissrs	1	13	8
" Paid unto Mr. Diss for procuring of a Corporacion			
for the Company 1	00	0	0
"Total, with sundry other ffees £115	14	1 0	"

1614

HEADS OF THE CHARTER.

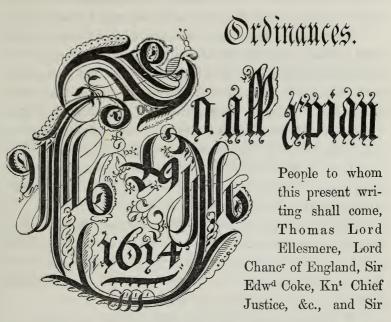
James, by the Grace of God, &c. &c.

"Whereas it is parte of our regall office to see our people justlie dealt withall, and amongst other things to take care that in Waightes and Measures our Subjects doe deale one with another after a true proportion, wherein as we are informed there is a great abuse,—as also the Workers in Brass & Copper Wares—are not reduced into any certeine Company, nor the Men of that Misterie are not governed, nor their Workes searched and viewed as in other Misteries where there is a settled Corporation—Wee therefore for the prevention of such abuses—have granted that from henceforth all and everie of our loving subjects the Founders of the City of London and the Suburbs thereof shall be one body corporate by the name of Master, Wardens, and Cominaltie of the Misterie of flounders of the Cittie of London.

- " To be for ever capable in Law to hold Lands not exceeding $\pounds 40$ per annum.
 - "To be able and capable to plead and be impleaded.
 - "To have for ever a Comon Seale."
- "There shall be One Master, Two Wardens, and Fifteen Assistants.
- "The Master and Wardens to be elected yearly on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Michaell the Archangell.
- "The Assistants to be elected for life unless removed or dismissed.
 - "To have Hall or House of Counsell.
- "Two persons to be nominated for Master who have served the Upper Wardenship, and reputed the Senior Assistants.—One to be chosen.
 - "Six persons out of the Assistants, or from the Livery, to be nominated for Wardens. Two to be chosen. The Master and One Warden to be present.
 - "New Election for Master or Wardens, within fifteen days after death, dismission, or removal.
 - "On death or removal of Assistants, new Election within convenyent tyme.
 - "Master, Wardens, and Assists, to have full power to elect Officers, to hold Courts, and make Statutes, Laws, &c.
 - "——Touching the searching and finding out deceipts in Brass and Copper Works, Weights and Wares: Also as to Sizing and marking all Brass Weightes within the Cittie and three Miles compas thereof—which shall be first brought to ffounders Hall to be sized and marked with their Comon Mark, taking payment as heretofore. All offenders against the Ordinances to be fined at the discretion of Master, Wardens, and Assist's, by distress or otherwise.
 - "Discrete persons to be appointed under the Comon Seale, and sworne to search all Shoppes, Warehouses, and other places, for deceiptful Works and Waightes, and if need be by the Aid of the Maior and Sheriffs of our Citie aforesaid, and the

Justices of the Peace in whatsoever place within the compas of three Miles without the said Citie.

"Given at Westminster, 18th September, 1614, in the twelfth year of our raigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland, the Eight and Fortieth."



Henry Hobart, Kn^t Chief Justice of the Court of Comon Pleas, Send greeting in our Lord God everlasting.

"Imprimis.—There hath of long time been a Company or ffellowship of ffounders as a bodie collective, though not incorporate until now and they have desired us that we would examine their said Statutes, Ordinances, and other hereafter sett down, and correct and amende in due and convenient manner and forme—We well considering their supplication—have all and everie of them seen, examined, corrected, reformed, and approved, the tenure wherefore hereafter ensue and bee theise.

- "Imprimis.—That Courts of Master and Wardens be held on Monday everie Week, Weeklie for ever, if occasion serve.
- "Courts of Assist^{ts} to be held by appointment of Master and Wardens as often as business shall require.
- "General Courts for the appearance of Livery and general bodie or ffellowshippe, there shall be four of them called Quarter-day Courts.—29th October.*—Monday next Candlemas Day.†—Monday next May Day.—Monday next Lammas Day.‡
- "Every person under the government of this Company shall then and there pay for quarterage 12^d pence in money for the use of the Company, or in default thereof, or not performing such other rights and duties as may be required of him, shall forfeit Five Shillings. Any person not appearing at Courts by the time appointed shall forfeit 2^s/ and not coming at all or departing before the Court ended without license to pay 3^s/4^d
- "That if the Master, Wardens, Assistants, or Liveries, shall repair to such Court without his Gowne, or being otherwise undecently attired, to forfeit 12 pence.
- "That if any person elected into the Livery do not within Fourteen days after notice given, prepare himself with Habit and Livery fitting thereunto, shall for the first offence forfeit Twenty Shillings, and the further sum of Ten Shillings Monthlie, until he conform thereto.
- "If failing to attend the King's Ma^{tie} when repairing to or towards the Citty of London, or if appointed by the Master to any reasonable Service, either in Livery or otherwise by Horse or Foot, to forfeit Twenty Shillings.
- "In default of the Master or any of the Wardens not appearing for Service of the Lord Mayor at the hower

^{* 29}th October, the Lord Mayor's Day at that period.

[†] The Purification, or Candlemas Day, Feb. 2, is so called from the practice of the Roman Church of lighting the churches with candles of wax. It is called a Grand Day in the Inns of Court; a Gaudy Day at the two universities; and a Collar Day at St. James's.

[‡] Lammas Day, August 1, is a corruption of hlaf-mæsse, or loaf-mass, from a custom of bestowing loaves on the poor on this day.

appointed, to pay Five Shillings, or not coming at all, Ten Shillings, and every person of the Livery not attending at the Hower appointed to pay 3^s/4^d, and coming not at all 6^s/8^d.

"That if request be made to the Master and Wardens to accompany the dead Corpse of the brethren of the Livery deceased, or his or their Wife or Wives, if they the said M & W shall think fit, the whole of the brethren of the Liverie shall attend at the place and tyme appointed upon paine and forfeiture of Ten Shillings.

"That as well the Master and Wardens as also all such persons, as shall meddle or have anything to do with receipts or payments, or with the money or goods of the Company, shall within Ten days after being required present a true and plain Account to the Auditors, or in default thereof shall bind himself with sufficient Sureties to bring in whatsoever money, plate or other things, or the verie true value thereof, or shall undergo and suffer such lawful punishment as to the Master and Wardens and Assistants shall seem meete.

"Every person refusing to take upon him the Office of Master to be fined Ten Pounds, and every person refusing to take upon him the office of Assistant to forfeit Twenty Shillings.

"That if for the service of the King's Ma^{tie} or of the Citty of London, or of the affairs of this Company, any just and reasonable Assessments shall by the Master Ward^{ns} and Assist^s be rated upon the Members of this Company, the same shall be obeyed and paid accordingly, and every person refusing to pay such sum as may be assessed upon him to forfeit the sum of Ten Shillings.

"That if any Member shall revile, or give any blows, or speak opprobrious or unseemly words to any person of the said Misterie, whereby the King's peace or brotherly love may be broken or impaired amongst them, such person shall undergo and perform such just order or sentence as the Court may determine. Penalty for refusal Twenty Shillings. "That the Master and Wardens, or such discrete persons as they shall depute, shall make, view, and search, once everie quarter or oftener through the Citie and Three Miles Compas thereof, for all kinds of deceiptful Worke in anie kind of Brass or Copper Wares, as also for all manner of deceiptful Weights made of Brasse.

"That upon the day of Election of the Master and Wardens Two of the Livery shall be nominated to take the place of Steward at the Assistants Dinner to be always kept on the Lord Mayors Day, or such other Day as the Master Wardens and Assistants shall appoint, at the Cost and Charges of the said Stewards. At which Dinner for the maintenance of brotherly love and familiaritee, the Master Wardens and Assistants and all or any of their Wives maie be present, as also all the full Liverie of the said Society. And if any one shall refuse or omitt to performe the same, he shall forfeit the sum of Five Pounds. None shall be taken to be Assistants unless he have first been one of the Stewards or paid his fine. No Man to be twice called to the charge of Stewardshippe.

"That every person working Brass or Copper Wares to mark the same with their own Mark, which shall have been allowed them by the Master Wardens and Assistants.

"All penalties to be for the use of the Company.

"Every person and persons which shall from time to time be appointed Master or Warden, or be of the Assistants, Liverie or ffreedom, or that shall be Auditors, Clerk, Bedell, Sizer, Searcher, or Searchers, shall take the severall Oathes, as also the Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacy.

"Ratified and approved this 27th day of January, in the year of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord James, &c. &c. of England, France, and Ireland the Twelfth, and of Scotland the Eight and Fortieth."

1614 November 30.

"That the Corporation and the Ordinances be engrossed and bound up for a Book for the Company.

"Itm.—P^d for o^r Book of Ordynances, Wrighting & Making, £5 0 0

1652 October 29.

"It was ordered by general consent as followeth—That the Master, Wardens, and Assts with the consent of the liverie of the Company, should with what convenient speed could be made, become humble petitioners unto the Hon. Comtee for Corporations and renewing of Charters appointed by the Supreame Authority of England. That the Charter granted in the 12th years of King James unto this Company of ffounders might be renewed and confirmed under the authority of the Great Seale of England, and also that all the founders of Brass and Copper in and about London and three miles compasse might be incorporated into the Company of ffounders, London, as the Company unto which they doe all properly belong unto, and yf the Hon. Comtee shall seeme fitting for this Companye to become further petns unto them to inlarge the bounds of our Charter for Seaven or Tenn myles compas as to their grave Wisdomes shall seem most expedient.

SIMON CAVE, Master.

STEPHEN PILCHER, Wardens. Brown,

And 45 others."

"The Humble Petition of divers of the Comonalty of the Company of Founders, to the Hon^{ble} Committee for Corporac'ons and renewing Charters.

"Sheweth—That the sayd Company were incorporated in King James's tyme—and understanding that the Hon. Committee are empowered to renew Charters, &c. &c. We make

bold humblie to inform you—that we have been for maine years extreamly trodden and kept under foote by the power and will of the Master and Wardens and Assistants.

"We therefore humbly pray that your Honours would send for the Charter and renewe the same with alterations of such things as are destructive to the Comonwealth, and that we may have a day appointed when we shall make known every particular of our grievance, &c.

"Will^m Nickolls. Philip Thomas. Rich Smyth.
Thos Browne. John Lucas."

"To the Hon. Committee for regulation of Corporations.

The humble petition of the Comonalty of the Company of founders.

"Your petitioners did acquaint your Honors of the insulting power and usurped authority of the Master, Wardens, and Assists—and thereupon your honours were pleased to make an Order that your petitioners should by the 4th November bring in the heads of our grievances—which have been drawn up and hereto annexed—further informing your honours that these do arise by the means of the perpetuity of these persons being our rulers who are not able to judge of anything relating to the Trade, for that they being men of other callings, of which three-thirds parts of the Assistants doe consist.

"That your petitioners do also conceive that if all Melters and Workers of Brasse were reduced into one Corporation many evils would be prevented.—Many things more your petns have to offer which would conduce to the publique good of the nation in generall. We therefore doe humbly pray that your petns being the greater parte of the bodie of the sayd Company may be heard what they can offer—and if such their offers shall be approved of, that the same may be inserted in their New Charter, and your petitioners delivered from their present grievances.

1652 November 4.

" By the Committee for Corporations.

"Ordered, by the consent of parties on both sides, that the cause between the Comonalty of the Company of ffounders and the Master and Wardens of the same Company—be referred till the 18th November, by which day the Master and Wardens are to bring to this Committee the Charter whereby the sayd Company are incorporated, and the Bookes of Orders and Bookes of Accompts belonging to the sayd Company, and the Committee do appoint on the sayd day to consider of the Complaynts of the sayd Comonalty—at which time the sayd Comonalty have libertie to present further complaynts if they have any. And the sayd Master and Wardens are to answer the same."

"The true Coppie delivered against the Master, Wardens and Assists of the founders, by the Men whose names are hereunto subscribed:—

"The Heads of certaine grevances suffered by the Comonalty of the ffounders of London through the oppression of the Master, Wardens and Assists of the sayd Company.

"Imprimis. That the Mr Wdns & Assts have and still doe insult over the Comonalty of the sayd Company by fyning them according to their pleasure, for not obeying theire lawes and injunctions which never yet were known to the Comty, nor made known to any of them, though Mastr & Wardens are directed by the Ordinances and Charter of the sayd Company to reade, or cause the same to be read, to the Comonalty in the Comon Hall of the sayd Company once a yeere or moore, yf it be required to the end that offenders might not plead ignorance yf thereby punished. That divers of the Comonalty of the sayd Company have bin fyned upon pretence of breakinge these Ordinances, the which the Mastr & Wardens have refused to read unto the Comonalty, though they have thereunto often bin desired by the Comy, giving noe other answer unto their desires,

then, that when they had spent a C pound apeece as they had done, then they should see them and not before.

"Secondly.—That the Com¹ty being desirous to know their dutie, and their duties, did, at their great charge and trouble procure a coppie of their sayd Charter out of the Rowles in January laste, about which tyme the Mastr Wardns & Assists after many petitions for the reading of the Charter and Ordinances did condescend that the Charter should be read in the Comon Hall; but in reading thereof the Clark did wilfully omitt the reading of the priviledges which to the Comonalty did belong, and justified himself therein, until the Comonalty did make the truth thereof appear by the Coppie of the sayd Charter.

"Thirdly.—That the Mastr Wdns & Assts of the said Company doe privatly cary on the affaires of the sayd Company without the consent of the Comonalty as may be instanced by many—as if the Comonalty had no right to any thing, and much less worthie to know any thing of the Company, it being accounted high presumption for the Comonalty to know any thing of their proceedings, even contrarie to the verie Charter itself.

- " Fourthly.—That they misapplie the Giftes and Charities.
- " Fifthly.—That they do things contrarie to the Charter.
- " Sixthly.—That they fyne Men unreasonably for doing things, which themselves doe usually practice.
- "Seventhly.—That they have wasted the stock and revenues of the Company, and threaten to sell the Comon Hall and all things thereunto belonging.

Eighthly.—That the major parte of them are notoriously disaffected to the present Government, and uppon all opportunities have manifested theire malignity in words and deeds, particularly in chousing one M^r. Pilchard, Upp^r Warden this present year, being a Man twice sequestered for delinquency and served the late King at Oxford, during the times of the Wars,—not much good to be expected from Men soe qualified.

"Ninthly.—That in Auguste last a fyne of 5^{\$}/ a piece was ymposed upon Six of the Comonalty, before they were acquainted with their offense, and their goods distrayned for the same . . . to their charge and disparagement . . . and the said Members are by the Mast^r Wardens & Assist^s violently prosecuted, they showing themselves, instead of norishers of the Members of their Company to be destroyers.

"Tenthly.—That they do countenance the Clarke of the Company who is a Mocker and Scoffer of all manner of godliness, and holiness, and goodness, in coniving at and passing over his unfaithfulness . . . without any controulement at all, and allsoe counterfetteth the Goldsmiths' Mark to seal Troy Weightes.

"Eleventh.—That on Quarter days when the Comonalty is summoned to appear at the Hall, they are compelled to stay till they are called one by one into a close parlor where the Court sitteth haveing the doors shut upon them, whereas other Companies keep open Court in their Halls for every Member thereof to hear and make his complaint known.

"A true Copie. Examined Sa. Oneale, Clerk."

"An Answer unto the Scandales and false reports, put uppon (and can be noe way proved) against the Mr Wardⁿ and Assistants of the Company of founders, 1652.

"Imps.—We, the Mart^r Wardens & Assists... as we can justlie prove, never yet did use eyther will or power over or againste any of the false p^rtending Complayners, but intreated as brethren in love when they would levell the government and orders of the Company according to their own perverse, proud, and peevish mynds, and that they never desired any thing to be read over but it was granted in convenient time and order.

2ndly.—We know right well—the Comonalty of founders never had any desire to have any thing read to be instructed by,

but what they could catch at to enlarge their levelling myndes and proud imperious wills . . . and came for no other purpose but to quarrell with the Company.

"3rdly.—We can fully prove that there is nothing done by us in any designe concerning the affairs.. of the Company but what is allowed by our Charter. and that every turbulent and idle person is nothing concerned therein.

"4thly.—We doe nothing . . . but what we have precedent and custom for sixty years and upwards.

"5thly.—We never did any such thing—but gave the legacies to the poor, miserable, and honnest. That peradventure of the 11 false grevances, One may in parte be true, for divers of these scandalous and black mouthed people and their parents have tasted and felt of the said guiftes and legacies, and soe far we doe think they may be misemployed.

"6th.— . . . Wee dare them to prove whoe of the Assists hath practised the same shameful cryme.

"7th.—Wee answer that we are soe far from wasting the stock and revenues of the Company, though we began in the year 1472* with 24 poor honest men, That we have in love and unitie . . . bin helping unto severall Princes in their raignes, In the Citty to severall Taxes, To the Parish in severall duties, To the poor of the Company and miserable people thereof, To this happie and glorious Government in these times . . . and by a reserve we have yet in store.

"8th.—Wee answer that these Men are filled with disobedience and lyes, . . . that there is not a Man amongst the Assists that hath not . . . given and lent unto this P'liament: That hath not willingly subscribed unto every Comand and Order of P'liament, or let them show any one Man that hath bin ymprisoned, sequestrid or boore arms against the P'liament . . . then wee shall give these slanderous people further answer.

^{*} See ante page 5, Ordinances granted 1365.

"9thly.—Wee answer that in Auguste laste, these Complayners in open Court, put many affrontes and scoffes and saucy languages, and denyed to pay their Quartridge belonging unto the poore . . . and excited others to like disobeydience . . . and therefore fyned 5^s/. pr man . . . and the sayd fyne demanded over and over again, before the distress was attempted to be taken, and the assault was made by these men, . . . and therefore were indicted and their great charge and exp^s grew through their owne misbehaviour.

"10thly.—Wee doe not countenance the Clarke... or doe wee believe that he doeth... size or seale any Brass Waightes made of base and adulterate Mettales... He is old enough, and we hope honnest enough, lett him answer the Complaint himselfe, if he hath soe offended.

"11th.—These Men showe forthe their violent and proud Sperritts by desiring admittance equall with a Court of Assistants . . . where was it ever known to have all to heare and determine alike in any Nation or bodie Corporate, or that the people which should be ruled should seeme to instruct their rulers. The Cloud of Witnesses wee have to prove these Men's private contrivings and mischievous threatenings of the Company and (yet they) never yet would prove anythinge, but their own Wills to levill all alike, without any needless distinctions between Member and Member, as they please to sett it forth in theire peremtory demands, wee will leave God to judge and this Hon^{ble} Committee, unto whom they have thus falsely accused us."

1652 November 15.

"It was ordered, That the Work in hand concerning the renewing of our Charter should be prosecuted and carried on by the best means and counsell as wee may have . . . and meantime . . . the Counsell to see and direct according to his Wisdome in the matters depending concerning our Charter, and the desenting Members of the sayd Company."

1684 April 8. (Quo Warranto.)*

"It was taken into consideration that there would come a Writ against the Company at his Majesty's suit. And upon

* Quo Warranto.—The circumstances which gave occasion to this arbitrary proceeding arose from the illegal interference of the Court with the privileges of the Citizens in the Election of their Sheriffs. The Court Party, with the assistance of the Lord Mayor, succeeded in forcing the Election of their own Candidates for that time, and resolved to strike a blow which should leave the lives and liberties of the subject entirely at the mercy of the Crown. Their project was to seize the Charters of all the Corporate bodies in England. The Attorney-General undertook to prove forfeiture of the City Charter and Liberties, a Writ of Quo Warranto, that is an inquiry into the validity of the Charter was prosecuted. The pretence of forfeiture was first, an Act of Common Council passed nine years previously; secondly, a petition presented to the King two years before, in which it was alledged, that by the King's prorogation of Parliament public justice had been interrupted, and which petition the Court of Common Council had ordered to be printed.

Though ostensibly directed against the Corporation of London, the Mastership of the City Companies, there seems no doubt, was deemed a most important object. In the case of the Founders, we find that Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe who commanded at the Battle of Sedgemore, appears at the head of the list of the Livery as presented for the approval of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, although there is no record of his having taken any part in the proceedings of the Company.

Previously to the Charter of the City being declared forfeited, several of the Companies, terrified by the proceedings against London, surrendered their Charters, but after the judgment almost all the Corporations did so.

The surrender of the Charter was in most of the Companies preceded by a petition, stating their having been chartered and incorporated by former Royal Grants, which conferred on them divers immunities, privileges, and franchises, that his Sacred Majesty, having "in his princely wisdom," thought proper to issue a Quo Warranto against them, they had reason to fear they had highly offended him, and they therefore earnestly begged his pardon for what was past, and "to accept their humble submission to his good will and pleasure, and that he would be graciously pleased to continue their former Charters with such regulations for their future government as he should please."

James the second's first act on his succeeding to his Brother, 6th February, 1685, was an attempt to influence the Company's selection of Voters; he directed the Lord Mayor to issue precepts requiring them to return "such loyal and worthy Members" as might be judged worthy and fit to be by the Lord Mayor

consideration of enlarging their Charter in getting a New Charter, It is Ordered, That a petition with advice of Counsell be forthwith drawn, and that care be taken if possible to stop the Writt from being served, and that the present Master and Wardens with others be a Committee for the best managing the business as Counsell shall direct.—It is ordered that the Writ shall be seen by four of the Committee before the petition shall be delivered to his Majesty."

1684 May 5.

"That the Committee do forthwith by advice of Counsell draw a petition to the King's Majesty, and deliver it with what speed may be for preventing a Quo Warranto to be served, and for getting a New Charter under such regulations as to his Sacred Majesty shall seem meet."

1684 May 12.

"The Master acquainted the Court that the Committee had petitioned the King, and been graciously received by his

and Court of Aldermen approved of as Liverymen to elect Members to serve for the City of London at the approaching Parliament.

In this manner the City remained until the news of the coming of the Prince of Orange, in 1688, forced from James an hasty order in Council, by which all restrictions consequent upon the judgment in the Quo Warranto were repealed, and the Lord Chancellor Jeffries, who had been very instrumental in getting sentence pronounced against it, was ordered to carry back the City Charter in great formality to Guildhall. The abdication of James confirmed this emancipation. The security of the City of London and its immunities and privileges being considered in this joyful event essential to the National welfare, the Statute of William and Mary passed, which not only reversed the Quo Warranto, but enacted "That all and every of the several Companies and Corporations of the said City shall henceforth stand and be incorporated as they respectively were at the time of the said judgment given. And that as well all surrenders, as Charters, Letters Patent, &c., touching or concerning any of their Liberties, shall be void to all intents and purposes." This is the last confirmation of the rights and privileges of the Citizens of London.

Majesty. It was ordered that money be forthwith raised to carry on the charge that may arise for the .New Charter. That a list of the Livery and Assistants be given to the King's Majestie."

1684 June 2.

"The Master reported that the Committee had received a copy of a Surrender to his Majestie under the Comon Seale of the Court, which Copy and the Ingrossed being read, It is ordered, That the Seal of the Company be fixed to the Ingrossed Surrender, and that it be delivered with the List of the whole Livery to the Attorney General as he required them, and that the Committee do advise with Counsell to get as much putt into the New Charter for the getting as much advantages in the same as shall be thought fitt."

1683	" Paid the Comon Sargeants Fee for advice			
	about the Charter	£ 2	2	0
	Paid the Attorney General his ffees	16	0	0
	Paid Mr. Burton towards passing the New			
	Charter	50	0	0
	Paid for a Coach to Windsor	2	10	0
	Pd by Expenses going to Windsor	6	3	9
	P^d for a gift to the Duke's Servants	2	10	0
	Pd with the Committee, &c	4	17	8
	Paid Mr. Burton to pay ye Charter	165	2	6
	Pd in getinge the Charter copied	0	12	5
	P ^d for a Statute Book	2	8	0
	P ^d for getinge some additions to the Charter.	26	17	6

"We, whose names are hereunder written, Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Founders of the City of London, have surrendered all our rights, title, or interest, of being Wardens or Assistants of the said Company of Founders of the City aforesaid, according as his Majesty's Letters Patent

King James the Second doe direct. Witness our hands the seventeenth day of March $168\frac{4}{5}$ in the first year of his Majesty's reign

Daniel Houghton George Chew
Peter Causton Anthony Gibbs, Upper Warden."

1685 1 James II. May 2. Smith, Maior. Rep. 90, fo. 83.

"This day were presented unto this Court by the Master Wardens and Assistants of the Companies of Drapers, Mercers, Grocers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, Cloth Workers, Founders and others, several Lists of the names of the Members of their respective Companies, by them nominated to be of their Liveries. Whereuppon this Court did allow and approve of such of the said persons as are hereafter named to be of the Liverys of the said respective Companies, viz. of the said Company of Drapers the R^t Hon Sir James Smith, Lord Maior, &c., &c.

"All the said persons being freemen of the said Citie and first sworne according to the direction of His Maties Letters Patent for the due execution of the said place: and it is ordered by this Court that the Master and Wardens of all the said Companies doe bring to this Court without faile on this day se'night the names of such of the said Liveriemen of their respective Companies as shall omit to take the said oathes, accordingly.

"Livery of the Founders' Company.

"Colonel Theoppilus Oglethorpe, Master*

"Richard Meakin and Henry Warren, Wardens.

^{*} Register of Freemen, 3rd October, 1684.—Admitted Honorable Colonel Theophilus Oglethorpe, Captain Henry Griffith; and on the 29th October,

Assistants.

"John White, Thomas Aylward, John Underwood, Henry Henims, William Rutter, John Prince, Thomas Hamgood, Thomas Watson, Edm^d Read, W^m Walmesly.

Livery.

"Owen Humphries, Daniel Sturmy, Math. Beavers, James Bartlett, Nath¹ Stringer, Richard Plaister, John Bugden, Lawe Pinder, Will^m Rogers, Rich^d Symons, George Clarke, Ezek. Gibbs."

1685 "Pd the Town Clerk his Fee in registering the Charter £4 6 0"

1686 October 27.

"Upon reading the Ordinances, the two Lord Chief Justices reported to the Lord Chancellor that they are reasonable and ought to be allowed. Whereupon the Court desireth the Master to have them Engrossed."

1686 "Paid for New Ordinances by Order of the Court £65 15 9"

Colonel Edmond May, Captain Charles Aderley, and Mr. John Pey, being the only occasion in which their names appear in the books of the Company.

Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, born in 1650, was Lieutenant Colonel in the Duke of York's troop of Horse Guards, and Commissioner for executing the office of Master of the Horse to King Charles II., Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Surrey, M.P. for Haslemere, in the time of William and Mary.

Sir Theophilus fought under the Duke of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge, 1679, and commanded a party of Horse at Sedgemore Fight, where the said Duke was defeated, 6th July, 1685. His attachment to the reigning family continued after their abdication, and two different proclamations, 12th July, 1690, and 8th May, 1692, were issued for apprehending him. He died in London, in the year A.D. 1701, and was buried in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, where there is a monument to his memory.—Gentlemen's Magazine, (1785), vol. lv., p. 517, 573, 602.

GENERAL HISTORY.

It will be observed that I have gone somewhat into detail with reference to the early history of the Company, as found in the muniments preserved in the Guildhall. In the reply to complaints brought against the Company before "The Committee for Corporations and renewing of Charters appointed by the Supreme Authority of England" in 1652, it is stated "we began in 1472 with 24 poor honest Men," this being strangely at variance with the Ordinances, which as I have shown were granted in 1365, and proving that the Company was in existence at a still earlier period. The oldest book in the possession of the Company commences as follows:—

"Inventory of the goodes of the Crafte of founders of London, at Cristmas, in the yere of our Lord 1497.

ffirst.—A Maser* w^t a Boos† of the gift of a Widow

called — Weygne . . . viij iij

Item—A Maser w^t a Boss of the gift of John Badcock xv iiij

Halliwell, Archaic Dictionary, 544.

^{*} Maser. A wooden drinking vessel of a capacious form, bowl shaped, and sometimes having a low foot.—Fairholt's Dic. Terms of Art, 287.

Davies, Ancient Rites of Durham, ed. 1672, p. 126, mentions several Masers; one "largely and finely edg'd about with silver and double-gilt with gold;" another, "the outside whereof was of black maser, and the inside of silver, double gilte, the edge finely wrought round about with silver and double-gilt." The maser was of a large size. "Trulla, a great cuppe, brode and deepe, such as great masers were wont to bee." Cooper, ed. 1559. "A maser, or brode piece to drink in." Baret, 1580. Maser Wood is said to be of maple.

⁺ Boss. The stud, or projecting ornament.

Item—A Maser wt a Boss and an Herte of Silver onz.
and gilted, the gifte of Rob ^t Reynolds . ix
Item—A Maser w ^t a Boss the gifte of Henry
Pentlowe vj dgr
Item—A Maser w ^t a Boss the gifte of John Seykyn iv di
Item—A double Cuppe wt an handill on gilted. The
gifte of Johan the wife of Robert Rey-
nolds aforesaid xviij
Item—A Standynt Cuppe w ^t a Cover not gilte, with
a Hawke on the same, the gifte of Robert
Hawke xxxiij iiij
Item—vj Spones of Silver wt round Knoppes* of the
gifte of John Baldwyn vij ix ^{pt}
Item—viij Spones of Silver of the gifte of William
Chambleyn the Elder vij iij gr
Item—A Nutte covered harnessed w ^t Silver gilte of
the gifte of John Blowbell weygnt xxvij oz. scant
Item—A grete Maser harnessed w ^t Silver gilte of the
gifte of John Betenden otherwise called
Wayte xvj "
Item—A grete Maser harnessed w ^t Silver gilte of the
gifte of John Pynchbeck xj "
A Spoon of the gifte of John Peys of Syller xij "
Item—A Maser of the gifte of some unknown widow.
Item—A Standyng Goblett p'cell gilte, with one Spone with a
Gunner on the Cover.
Item—A fyne table Cloth diapre of the gifte of Alice Claner,
contg x yardes.
Item—A Towell diapre of the gifte of the same Alice contg
xxv yards and a q ^r
Item—Of redy money given by the same Alice xl ^s
Item—A Table Cloth diapre of the gifte of the Wife of John
Belwyn aforenamed conteynyng

^{*} Knopp. A boss, or an ornament of a rounded bunch of flowers, or leaves.

- Item—A Table for an Altar w^t an ymage of Seint Clement of the gifte of John Blowbell.
- Item—ij Bacyns & Ewers of Latton* of the gifte of the Wife of John Artas.
- Item—Henry Jordan, Citizen and Fishmonger, of London, bequeathed in his Testament xiij^s iiij^d yerely to be distributed among poor householders ffreemen and women w^t yⁿ the Crafte of ffounders of London, That is say, that the same xiij^s iiij^d shall be bestowed in Charcole yerely at such price as then may bie.
- Item—A Tabyl Cloth pleyn of the charge of the Crafte, bot of the hands of Thomas Swetyng conteyng x yds & a halfe.

Item—A Tabyl Cloth of diapre conteynyng vi yds and a halfe.

Item—A Tabyl Cloth of pleyn conteyning x yds and a halfe.

Item—A Tabyl Cloth of Dyaper, Old, conteynyng vij yds

Item—ij pleyne Waychyng Towells conteynyng x yds both.

Item—A Cofer payne, old. †"

"Th' accompte of Robt Setcole, Edmond Bird, John Parker, otherwise called John Sena, Wardeyns of the Crafte of flounders of the Citie of London, of there recepte, and payment by them for the said Crafte, had, made, and done, from the fest of St Clement the Pope and Martir, in the xiijth yere of the raygne of Kyng Henry the 7th unto the same fest in

^{*} Latton. A fine kind of brass, of which sepulchral monuments, crosses, and a great proportion of the candlesticks, &c. used in the parochial Churches were made. The antique laton of the 14th century was a mixed metal, resembling brass in its nature and colour; but white laton is also named, which was a mixture of brass and tin. There is a pun on the word latten not uncommon among our early dramatists. Shakspeare is said to have given his godson, a child of Ben Jonson, a dozen latten spoons, and told the parent he should translate them.

⁺ An old plain chest.

the xiiijth yere of the same Kyng, that is by one hoole yere as followith; that is to say

"ffirst, the said accomptaunts accompted and charge themself w^t the money by them recevyed at their entrye into theire office of John Sponer to the some of $xvj^1 xvij^s ij^d$

"Recvyed for fynes

"Recvyed for fynes
"ffirst of Maister Chambleyne of London for a fyne lost by Rob ^t Wells for romaunce * . ij ^d Item—for a fyne lost by Rob ^t Calven for the same ij ^d Item—for a fyne lost by Thomas Berys ij ^d &c. &c. &c. Sum recevyed for fynes viij ^s vj ^d
Receyved of Nine Brothers admitted and taken into the Lyvery this yerevj ^s viij ^d ech iij ^l
Receyved of Brethren S ^m Rec ^d of the Masse Money vij ^s iiij ^d S ^m ,, of there Quarterage vv ^s S ^m ,, for ablyng and admission of 10 Apprentices at iij ^s iiij ^d ech . xxx ^s iiij ^d 30 of the Brethren paid xij ^d ech and ij ^d for Masse 28 ,, viij ^d ,, j ^d ,, 19 ,, iiij ^d 17 ,, j ^d and 1 forgiven by the Maister.
Item—Rec ^d of Rob ^t Pynchbek of Almes Money restyng in his hands vj ^s viij ^d Item—at dynner for Sonday and Monday for the Lyvery xlix ^s Item—for Monday for them out of the Lyvery . xvij ^s x ^d S ^m Rec ^d for the Dyn ^r of both daies iij ^l vj ^s x ^d

^{*} A Romance is a mere fiction or lie. A Romancer is a teller of lies, tales, or false stories.—Phillips's New World of Words, 1706.

Item—Rec ^d for the Barge hire* at both tymes . xix ^s iiij ^d Payments made by the said Accomptants
First—Paid for iij Baners, Stuff and Workmanship xxxiij ^s iiij ^d
Item—for a cofyn & a rollynt Pin for the same Baners xx ^d
Item—Paid to Rich Watson for entryng of the Juells and Goods belonging to the Crafte into this Boke viijd
Item—Paid to the same R ^d for a Wrytyng sealed by
the hoole Compentry
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Item—Paid at Brewer's Halle† for ij daies assemblyng viijd
Item—P ^d at Armorer's Halle‡ likewise for ij daies . viij ^d
Item—Pd to Will ^m Mepell, Clerk for his Wage by
the Yere xvj ^s viij ^d
Item— P^d to hym towards his Gowne xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Item—Delyvred to our Brethren not Dynyg w ^t the Shereff vj ^s iiij ^d

^{*} The City companies continued to hire barges for state occasions long after this period. In 1636 it was thought beneath the dignity of the Grocers' Company to appear in a barge which was not their own, and accordingly the Wardens were empowered to contract for the construction of "a fair and large barge for the use of this Company; and that they should take care for the provision of a house and place for the safe keeping of the said barge."—Knight's London, vol. vi. 146.

[†] Then is Adle Street, not far from thence is Brewers' Hall, a fair house, which Company of Brewers was incorporated by King Henry VI.—Stow.

[‡] On the East side of Coleman Street, almost at the North end thereof, is the Armourers' Hall, which Company of Armourers were made a fraternity or guild of St. George, with a Chantry in the Chapel of St. Thomas, in St. Paule's Church, in the first of Henry VI.—Stow.

And to our Brethren not Dynyg wt the Maire	
likewise* vj	iiij ^d
Item—Pd to Smith, Yeoman of the Chamber	
for bryntynt John Banye to the Compter	
from the Compter to my Lord the Mayre and	
from thence to Newgatte, and from Newgatte	
to the Guyldhalle	xvj^d
Item—Pd to RobtHorn, Yeoman of the Chambre	
for bryngyng of Will ^m Apprentice w ^t the	
good wyfe Chetwynd into Newgatte, and from	
Newgatte to Guyldhalle	viijd
Item—Pd to the Waxchandler for ij torchets	
weynt iij quart ^{ers}	vj^d
Item—For x square tapres made ageinst S ^t	
Lawrence Day weynt **x xjlb and for vjlb of	
newe Wax put thereto iiijs	iiijd
-	

* The 23rd Henry VIII. these companies had place at the Mayor's Feast in Guildhall in order as followeth—

all ill older as.	TOTTOWE	ш—		Persons.		Messes.
Mercers	• • • •	• • • •		17	• • • •	5
Grocers		• • • •		16		4
Drapers				12	• • • •	4
Fishmongers	• • • •			12		4
Goldsmiths			Ę,	10		3
Skinners			The Warden and	8	• • • •	3
Merchant Ta	ylors		der.	9		3
Vintners			∇ ar	6		2
Ironmongers			le 1	4	• • • •	41/2
Haberdashers			Ħ	14		$4\frac{1}{2}$
Salters				8		$2\frac{1}{2}$
Dyers	• • • •	• • • •		6	*****	2
Founders				= 1		1

In all sixty Companies.

So that at the Feast of Richard Gresham, the 23rd Henry VIII. were messes of meat $111\frac{1}{2}$, and guests of the freemen entertained at Guildhall 273, besides the warden of each company, reckoning two to each company, 120—in all 393.

Item-Wasted in givnt of the Wax of the old		
tapres iij ^{lbs} price		ij^s
Item—For ij torchetts ageinst our Lady Day		
th' Assumption		iiij ^d
Item—Pd for the Wyndynt Shete for Edward		Ü
Jordan's Wife	•	viijd
Item—Pd to Moder Campion on Michaelmas		
Day towards her House Rent		xijd
Item—Pd to Will ^m Perry wekely from Midsom ^r		
Day unto St Martyn's Day, that is xxj wekes,		
Every weke j ^d xxj ^d and ij weke folowynt iiij ^d	ijs	j^d
Item—Pd for Barge hyre wt the Shireff and the	Ü	
Maire	xvjs	iiijd
Item—For Rushes and Drynkyng money to the		
Barge Men at both tymes	2	kvjd
Item—Pd for our Masse ij Decons viijd, to Robt		
Holmes iijs iiijd. Item to the ij Parish Clerks		
viijd. to the Sextyn for attendyng our by		
the yere, and for wrytyng xij ^d	· V ^s	iiijd
Item—Pd for our Dyner on both Daies	viij ^s v	riijd
Item—to Rich ^d Watson for wrytyng into this		
boke certeyn Articles of our Ordinances, and	~	
our Dyn ^r p'tularly, and also for wrytyng &		
makyng this Accompte	ijs	iiijd
This Accompte was receyved and allowed so that		
ther rested clier in the Box	xiij¹ vjs v	iij ^d
Whereof was delyvred afore the Compentny to		
Randolfe Austyne iij¹ and to Thomas Hal	lifax iij¹	
Also was delyvred to the New Maister all things	conteyned	lin
the Inventorye before in the Boke spec	ified.	

Recevyed for Fines:

First of Robert Hopson for revylyng a Brother x^d Item of Robert Bancroft for Workyng by Nyght xx^d Item of John Pynchbeck for late comyng to Powles . . iij^d "

1505 "Paid to William Mivell, Clerk & Bedell for a yere. .xvj* iiijd"

1506 "Mem.—the 21st yr Henry VII. then being Wardens Randolphe Austen Maister, Edmonde Borde & Robt Setcoll, Robert Bassett presented them in the Court of Exchequer for takyng of hym a fyne of 3s/4d for which they were condemned in a penalty of £40. for which they sold the plate & wt the money that they toke for the Juells & wt the money that was in the Boxe they went and payd it unto the Tresorer, and so they were clerly discharged agenst ouer Soveryng Lord the Kyng.

"And the imediately servyng next, in the 22nd yere of the Kyng, the Master and Wardens w^t many others thus seeing the Goods goon and loste by reason of the takyng of presumption of the mind of the forsaid Randolphe Austin the sayd fyne of 3^s/4^d w^towte any consell of any of the feleshippe of the Crafte; the new Master and Wardens toke Consell, and so caused him to be called before my Lord Chancellor into the Star Chamber,* and caused the sayd Randolfe with the other too,

^{*} So called from the *Starra*, or Jewish accounts, deposited there by Richard I. No *Star* was allowed to be valid except found in these repositories, and here they remained until the banishment of the Jews by Edward I.—*Haydn's Dates*.

The judicature of the court of Star Chamber appears to have originated in the exercise of a criminal and civil jurisdiction by the King's Council, and was considered as an encroachment upon the common law, and being the subject of frequent complaint by the Commons, was greatly abridged by several Acts of Parliament in the reign of Edward III. The proceeding in this Court was tedious and troublesome; during the last century of its existence every variety of punishment, short of death, were often inflicted upon a mere oral proceeding, without hearing the accused, without a written charge or record of any kind, and without appeal. A proposal for the entire abolition was adopted without opposition in both Houses of Parliament, 16th Charles I.—National Cyclopædia.

to make and bryng forthe all the goods, plate, redymony, and other thyngs that belongyd unto the Crafte as good as ever it was before the sute, to the grete coste and damage of all the outhers before named and to the grett hyndrance, they bering the cooste of all the hooll matter upon ther owne goodes."

1514 6th Henry VIII. Dec. 11. Monoux, Maior, Rep. 2, fo. 206.

"At this Court Thomas Halyfax p'myssed to delyer tomorrow the Chest w^t certen plate and other goodes belongyng to the Founders, accordyng to the Bill of Complaynt of d^rvse of the Crafte of Founders, to the intent that the sayd Chest shall remayne in the Chapell of the Chyrche of S^t Margarett of Lothbury,* as of old tyme accustomed hath ben used."

"This is the Coste of your Soper the xxth day of Auguste in the xith yere of Kyng Henry the viijth. Then beyng Mr. Davy Myllys, Thomas Seton, and William Knyght, Wardens wyth hym.

"Item—The fyrste corss, Scholdyes of Moton, and backs, conye and pycke to the second corss beyng rostyd.

Item. For the Bocher.

 Item—Payd for iij doz. Scholdyrs of Moton ix^s

 Item—Leegths of Moton a doz. iij^s

 Item—xij lbs. of Sebyts . . xij^d xij Marybonnes . . xij^d

 Item—ij neeks of Moton . . vj^d Sum xiij^s vj^d

^{* &}quot;Now for the north side of this Lothburie, upon the water-course of Walbrooke, have ye a proper parish Church called St. Margaret, which seemeth to be newly re-edified and built about the year 1440; for Robert Large gave to the Choir of that Church, one hundred shillings and twenty pounds for ornaments; more, to the vaulting over the water-course of Walbrook by the said church, for the enlarging thereof two hundred Marks.

[&]quot;By the west end of the church have ye a fair water conduit, built at the charges of the city in 1546. This water is conveyed in great abundance in divers springs lying betwixt Hoxton and Iseldon."—Stow.

Item—Firste iij dox. Conys & ij Pers. vj^s viij^d

The Pultur.

	Item—viij doz. Pegons vi ^s ix ^a ij Keyss
	Item—ij C Hecks ij ^s ij Pygks xij ^d
	Item—iiij dysshes of Botterviij ^d Sumxvij ^s ix ^d
	Item—For hyer of ye P'she iiijs viijd Payd for vj Pycks viijd
	Item—Payd for a #b of Pepperxviijd Payd for an oz. of
	Saffronxij ^d
	Item—vj th of Corss Sukyr ij ^s vj ^d A th of fyne Sukyr v ^d
	Item—vj # small Ressonsviijd iij # Dayts ixd
	Item—A q ^{tr} of Cloavys and Mass ij ^d
	Item—iij th of Prownys Sum
	Item—Payd for Gawllons of Gasskyn Wyneiiij ^s
	Item—Payd for a Gall. of Mosscadellxvj ^d
	$\operatorname{Sum} \ldots v^{\operatorname{s}} \operatorname{iiij^d}$
	Item—Payd for Breyd v ^s ij ^d ij Barrels of Coalsvij ^s iiij ^d
	Item—ij Bushells and a peck of Bastard Flooriij ^s ix ^d
	Item-—A Kyllderkyn of Beyrxi ^d Sumxvij ^s ij ^d
	Sum of the Soperiiij¹ iiijs vij⁴"
1519	" Item—Payd to your Bedyll for the yere xx ^s
	Item—Payd to your Sargant for a yerevj ^s viij ^d
	Item—for a Queyr of Paper ij ^d
	Item—Payd at Ledyrsellers Hall* for a semelyntt — ijd "
15 2 2	"Item—Payd to ye Wax Chandler for the Beryin lycht† at
	Sen Margetts in Lodbery viij Wax Tapry weynt wt Images
	xxix lb. Of thys ther was xxi lb. pris the lb. x ^d the sum of all
	payment isxviij ^s ij ^d "

^{*} Leathersellers' Hall at this period was in London Wall, on the site now occupied by Leathersellers' Buildings.—Communicated by Mr. Vinds, Clerk to the Company.

[†] The custom of using torches and lights at funerals appears to have been of long standing. The learned Gregory informs us that "the Funeral Tapers,

1522 "Item—In the list of the payments by the Brethren and Sisters of the Crafte this year there appears—

Fifteen who paid 12^d
Sixty do. 8^d
One Syster do. 12^d
Three do. do. 8^d
One do. do. 4^d
Five no payment."

1528 "Item—Spent at the Maydens Hede when the Wardens was Sworne iij^s viijd Item—Payd for Asemblyng at Mr. Comyn's place $\mathbf{v}^{\mathbf{d}}$ Item-Pavd for a gn of Wyne ... iiijd Item—Payd for a Kylderkyn of Alle iiijd Item—Payd to Dyneslay the Bocchur for flyssh.. ix^d iiijd Item—Payd to Abreme the Poulter for xiij Rabbets ixd Item—Payd for V gese ... xviijd Item—Payd for ij Dozn pegyns . . vijd" Item—Payd for halfe C of Eggys

> however thought of by some, are of harmless import. Their meaning is to shew that the departed souls are not quite put out, but having walked here as children of light, are now gone to walk before God in the light of the living."

> Dr. Pegge observes, "little was done in these ages of gross Popery without lights. The Torches it is considered were made of wax, which in ordinary cases were let out by the Church and charged to the party according to the consumption at the moment. Thus in Coates's History of Reading, page 215, in the Churchwarden's accounts of St. Lawrence parish, A.D. 1502,—"Itm. Rec. of Wast of Torchis at the berying of Sir John Hide, ijs vja A.D. 1503—Itm. Rec. for Wast of Torchis at the Beryng of John Long, Vicar of Sonyng, Maister of the Gram Scole vis viijd "—Brand's Antiq. vol. ii. 181.

Though the corpse had been buried, the funeral rites were not yet over, all through the month following, Placebo, and Dirige, and Masses, continued to be said in the Church—and lights more or less in number, sometimes all day and night, sometimes only during the services, were kept burning there.

1529	" Item—Payd for Asemblyng at Armourers' Ha	all ye		
1020	xvj th January			v^{d}
	Item—Payd for makyng viij square taprs* for	the		
	beme lyght + of Saynt M'rgret in Lothebur	y at		
	the feste of Ester		$\mathbf{v}^{\mathbf{s}}$	$iiij^d$
	Item—Payd for x Capons			vj^d
	Item—for vj brests of Veal & iij Marybonys	& a		
	Dobyll Rompe of Beffe		vj^s	viijd
	Item—for a Sawmon		\mathbf{x}^{s}	
	Item—for ij gallons of Wyne			xx^d
	Item—for bere and alle			xv^{d}
	Item—Payd for ij neks of Motton			vij^d
	Item—Payd for a payle of Yeste			iijd''
	Item—Payd for Spyss		vijs	ix^d
1531	"Rewyd for Q'rage of Brethren & Systers as i	t		
1001	·		vijs	iiij ^d "

^{*} Square Tapers.—Square Candles are now in liturgical use in the western parts of the Church. An old square wax candle, ornamented with figures of Saints in low relief, which was shown to me not long ago, I think is of ancient Russian workmanship. These square candles seem to have been much employed at one time. Robert, Earl of Suffolk, who died A.D. 1369, says "I will that five square tapers and four mortars, besides torches shall burn about my corpse at my funeral," Testamenta Vetusta, i. 74, as quoted by Rock, The Church of our Fathers, iii. 71.

Gervase, the monk of Canterbury, in his description of that Cathedral, makes the following statement:—" Under the great Tower was erected the Altar of the Holy Cross, and a screen which separated the Tower from the nave: a beam was laid across, and upon the middle of this beam a great Cross, with images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John, and two cherubim."—Pugin, on Chancel Screens, &c., 21.

Extract from the Churchwarden's account of St. Mary-at-Hill, London:

[†] That piece of timber upon which the rood loft stood, was often called the rood beam, sometimes the candle beam, from the tapers being stuck there upon their laton branches, to burn at the foot of the crucifix or rood.—Dr. Rock, The Church of our Fathers, vol. iii. 470-1.

[&]quot;1497. Item. For makyng clene of Standard Candlesticks, Braunches, with the bolls of laten upon the beame of the rode loft anenst the fest of Est. A.D. 1486."—Ibid, 72.

1535 "Be yt in remembrance yt ye 23 day of October ye 27th yere of the reygne of King Henry VIIIth at a Court &c., &c., It was condescented and agreed to at ye Master's Fest, Every Man in the Lyvery shall pay for hs Dyner 2/. whether Man & Wyfe, or the Man lone be ther, or not be ther, in towne or not in towne, whether they come or come not, they shal pay no less than 2/. as afoyrnamed."

"Thys byll wytnessyth y^t it y^s condyssendyd & agreed of all y^e Company y^t y^e Quartrage shal be p^d q'uerly y^e fyrst day asenyght befor Allholows day (1 November) y^e sechond day asenyght befor Candyllmas (2 February) y^e iijrd day asenyght befor May-Day, Ye iiijth day, asenyght befor C^{sr}mas."*

1538 30th Henry VIII. Nov. 10. Gresham, Maior, Rep. 1, fo. 4. "Obyt of the Quene.

"At thys Corte y^t was agreed that a solemn Herse† shal be made in Poules wyth iiij great candlesticks w^t iiij great Tapers, and the Herse to be garnyshed w^t xxx other great Tapers w^t ij Branches of Virgyn waxe, and the same to be garnyshed w^t Black Clothe and w^t the Quenes Armys. And upon Monday next at afternoone the great Belles in every Church at one of the clocke to be rounge, and so contynue tyll three, and then

^{*} The accounts for this year shew that the sum of £56 . 2 . 11 was received, and £78 . 9 . 2 expended, leaving a balance of £22 . 6 . 3 due to the Master.

[†] To receive the dead body, there used to be put up for churchmen and nobles, in the middle of the choir, for all others, in the nave of the Church, a "Hearse," which was a lofty framework of wood, usually of four, but sometimes for high personages, of six and even eight posts, with another springing in the upper story from the centre, all of them so bound round with fine black cloth, silk, or velvet, as to hide the timbers. From these uprights, technically called "principals," as well as from the ribs which spanned the top, and kept the whole together, sprouted out hundreds of gilt metal branches for wax tapers; and dotted all over amid them, drooped a great many small flags or pennoncels.

all the Belles in every Churche to ryng tyll vi of the clocke. And my Lord Maior and Sheriffes to contynue by ye space of xiiij daies. And also agreed that all the Aldermen shall goe in Black; and agreed that at twoo of the clocke in the afternoone to assemble here upon Monday next, and that at afternoone a solemn obyt to be kept at Powles, and on the morowe the Masse, and that of ev'ry Churche twoo prestes shal give attendance, every one in theyre surplesses, and the sayd prestes to be devyded in fyve places, in our Lady Chappell, St. George's Chappell and St. Dunstan's, the great Chappells on the North and South parte. And that warnynge be gyven by the clerke of every Churche to the Churchwardens of every Churche and officer of my Lord Mayres to goe Weste and another Easte. Also to gyve warnynge to the Churchwardens that the Belles of every Churche upon Tuesday next shal begynne at ix of the clocke and contynue untyll xi of the clocke aforenoone, and then the Great Belles of every Churche to ryng alone tyll xii of the clocke by stryken, and that my Lorde for his officers viij black gownes shall have, and every one of the Sheriffes to have iiij a piece at the cost of thys Cytie, and that Mr. Recorder shall have xxxiijs ivd. The Chamberlayne, the under Chamberlayne, and the Town Clerk, every one of them xxs a piece by the comandment of the Lord Mayre."

1539 31st Henry VIII. Dec. 10. Hollys, Maior, 14, fo. 147. By the Maior.

"We wyll and comande you upon the Kynge or Sov'aign Lords byhalf that wtyn vi dayes next comyng prpare a convenynt Barge for yr Companye yn yr best lyvery, the sayd Barge to be aftr the best maner ap'pelled wt Banners, Targets, and Minstrelsy, as ye wyll answer to the Kyng's highness at yor uttermost pyrill. Gyven at the Gujldhall the xth day of December yr in xxxist yere of the reigne of or Sov'aign Lord Kynge Henry the viijth."

RYSHTON.

154	0 "These be ye charges at the thorofare of Queen Kathrine-*
	Item—for a grene fyshe, a gryle of Saltsawmond,
	& a haberdyne ij ^s viij ^d
	Item—for Brede vjd, Bere, Ale, & fagots viijd,
	Butter ij ^d xvj ^d
	Item—for Hyre of the Barge xiijs iiijd
	Item—Payd for Rowers and Steersmen x ^s
	Item—Payd for the Hyre of an Instrument xx ^d
	Item—Payd for Cords and Packthread j ^d
	Item—for Oysters jd
	Item—Payd in Drynkyng Money to the Rowyers iiija
	Item—Payd to the Clerk for Playyng of the
	Instrument iiij ^d "
1544	The Sisters of the Crafte are described as "Mestres Vaughan,
	Grysby's Wyfe, Goodwyfe Morphybett, Mother Lawyng,"
	&c., &c.
	"Rec ^d of the Crafte Money xxxiij ^s
	Rec ^d of the Yeomanry's Money iiij ^s
	Rec ^d for Quartrage of o ^r Brethren & the
	Company of the Crafte xlviij ^s vij ^d
	Rec ^d for ablyng of fyve prentyzes xij ^s vj ^d
	Rec ^d of players for playing in the Hall v ^s viij ^d
	Rec ^d upon a Gage† the which is a Standyng
	Cuppe xl ^s "
	Among the payments this Year are the following—
	"Item—To the Lyvery when the Mayor went to
	Westminster to make merry w ^t all x ^s
	Item—to the Beddyll for his qrs Wages vs

^{*} On the 8th of August, 1530, Katharine Howard was introduced by Henry at Hampton Court as his Queen, and on the 15th was publicly prayed for throughout the realm as Queen of England. But the day, the hour, the witnesses, and the person by whom the nuptial benediction was pronounced, are not on record.—Miss Strickland's Queens of England, III. 120, edit. 1854.

⁺ A pledge.

Item—for making of a copy of Henry Allen's	
Words	ij^d
Item—Payd to the Kyng ye xxiiij th Apryll, xxxvj th	
yere Henry viij th xxx ^s	
Item—Payd to Adam Wood, Clerk of Crafte for	
his fyrst Wages v ^s	
Item—Payd for bryngyng Harry Allen to Ward	xij^d
Item—Payd at the Three Towns wt certayne of	
our Companie for a quart of Malsey	iij ^d "

"At this time an Act of Common Council was passed for 1544 retrenching the extravagant method of living by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and City Companies, in which it was enacted that thenceforth they should have no more than one course, either at Dinner or Supper; and that on a Festival, being a flesh day, they should have no more than seven dishes, whether hot or cold; and on every Festival being a fish day eight dishes, exclusive of Brawn, Collops with Eggs, Sallads, Pottage, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Herrings, Sprats and Shrimps, together with all sorts of shell fish and fruits. Aldermen and Sheriffs should have one dish less than the Lord Mayor, and all the City Companies at their several Entertainments, the same number of dishes as the Aldermen and Sheriffs, but with this restriction, to have neither Swan, Crane, nor Bustard, provided always that no other entertainment be given after dinner than Ipocrass and Wafers. It was also enacted in consideration of the great and annual expense the Mayor and Sheriffs were at in providing a sumptuous entertainment every Lord Mayor's day at the Guildhall, for the honor of the City, and regaling persons of the greatest distinction, that every subsequent Mayor, as an alleviation of that charge, should be paid out of the Chamber of the City, the sum of One Hundred Pounds."—Harrison's London, p. 207.

1556 Alderman Draper, of Cordwainers' Ward, first instituted the office of Bellman, whose business was to go about the Ward by

Night, and ringing his Bell at certain places, exhort the inhabitants, with an audible voice, to take care of their fires and lights, to help the poor, and to pray for the dead. This institution was soon after adopted in all the wards of the City.

1549 3rd Edward VI. Feb 13. Hill, Maior, Rep. 12. fo. 202.

"The Byll of Petⁿcon of the Founders agaynst cer'ten Pverse Psons of theire Felowship was red, and afterwarde bothe the p^rties here herde thereon, the further examination of the contents of the sayd Byll was comytted to M^r Wylforde, M^r Hynd and M^r Lambe, Ald^m; and the next Courte daye before Easter next comyng to make reporte here what they shal percevyre therein.

"Rec^d of Players for playing in the Hall x^s

Rec^d for Sweryng of iiij men to the Crafte . . iiij^s

Rec^d for the Hall for a Weddyng iiij^d "

1550 "Payd for Bread and Drynke when the Aldermen satt at our Hall viijd"

1550 "These be the costes for the beryng of John Wells:-

1551 "Item—In the tyme of Rob^t Reynolds Master (1535) w^t assente and consent of all ther Company it was accorded, that from that tyme forth the Maister and Wardeyns for the yere to come shal be chosen in forme followynt, that is to say: Upon Saturday next after the Fest of the Assumption of our Ladye yerely (15 Aug^t) the Maister & Ward^{na} for the tyme beyngt and all ther that have ben Maisters & Ward^{ns} shal

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asemble at a certeyn place assyngsd by the M & W for the tyme beyngt, and ther they shal elect and chose ij prsones which have ben Wardeyns, and longest out of office, and other ij which have not ben Wardeyns, all able to bere the office. And then upon the morow Sunday at Dyner, if a Dyner be made, or at Souper if no Dyner be made, the ij Wardeyns for the tyme beyng shal chose one of the ij which have ben Wardeyns, and other of the ij which have not been Wardeyns so named on the Saturday, for to be Wardens the yere folowynt. And that the Old Maister and the ij old Wardeyns and ij New Wardeyns shall name and chose at the end of every ij yeres the Maister for to stande in office the space of ij yeres then next ensuynt."

1552 6th Edward VI. July 24. Dobbes, Maior, Rep. 12. fo. 505b.

"This day the Wardeyns of the Founders brought in ther Book of the Ordynances, when remaynes we the Town Clerk, and they were comandyd to stay orderyng of the matter agest Robt Langworth a Founder who maryed the Wydowe of ——Wyle, Founder, tyll ther sayd Ordynance shalbe preused by the Courte."

1552 6th Edward VI. August 6.

"Item—After debating of the mater in varyance betwene R Langworth and his feloshipe, it was finally agreed that he the said Langworth shall stand to my Lord Mayor's Order thereon."

1553 7th Edward VI. April 27. Barnes, Maior, Rep. 13. fo. 44. "Forasmuch as after the informa'con made unto thys Corte by the Wardeyns ageynst certayne Alien Borne, that of late hathe broughte certeyne Andyrons* and other thyngs made of

^{*} The ornamental irons on each side of the hearth in old houses, which were accompanied with small rests for the ends of the logs.

Latten, into this Cytic to be solde contrary to the forme of P^rlyment made in the tyme of Kyng Edward the 4th, it was disclosed by the sayd Wardeyns that the Kynges Attorney was alreadye informed thereof, they were computed to the Comon Lawe for the same."

	Coronation of Queen Mary *	 xxiiijs	v ^d "
15 55	"Pay afor the setting up or Standyng Queen came through the Citie		v ^d "

"Item—Pavd for the charge of our Frame at the

1553

1557 "Resevde at the offeringe at the Masse . . . iij^s v^d
Paide unto the preste for syngyng Masse . . . xvj^d
Paide to the Clerke for his paynes . . . iij^s iiij^d
Paide for drynke for the Clarke . . . ix^d "

1558 "In the fyrste year of the Raynge of or Soverayng ladye Elizabeth, Quene of England, Frannce & Ireland, &c.

^{* &}quot;On the last day of September, the Queen rode in great state from the Tower, through the City of London towards Westminster, setting in a chariot covered with Cloth of Gold. Before her rode the Lord Mayor of London, clad in crimson velvet, bearing the Sceptre of Gold. After the Queen's chariot, Sir Edward Hastings led her horse in hand: and then came another chariot covered all over with white silver cloth, wherein sat side by side, with smiling faces, the Princess Elizabeth, and our old fair-complexioned and contented friend The Lady Anne of Cleves. The enumeration of the rest of the train would excite little interest; but there were two other chariots covered with red satin, with hosts of gentlemen and gentlewomen riding on horseback in crimson satin; and there was much wine running in the streets; and there were pageants and conjurings at certain stages all the way from Cornhill and Cheap to Charing Cross, where the Queen took leave of the Lord Mayor, giving him gracious thanks for his pains, and the City for their cost and loyalty.

[&]quot;At this coronation the Princess Elizabeth carried the Crown. It is said that she whispered to the French Ambassador Noailles 'that it was very heavy,' and that he replied, 'Be patient, it will seem lighter when it is on your own head.'"—Pict. Hist. England, vol. ii. pp. 507, 8.

" Payde to the Bargemen for hyer of a Barge the	
xii th daye of Janiver to rese the Company at	
the Quene's comynge from Westmynster*	xiiijs
Payde for settynge up the Rayle at the comyng in	
of Quene Elizabeth	iij^s
Payde for Allmaner of charge as by a byll declared	
for charge at o'r Feast Dyner	ij¹ js
Payde to the Syngyne Men in the Barge	$iiij^{s}$
Payde unto Master Verene † for preachinge	v ^s "

1558 "Resevyed of Mr Cryan a fyne for unconvenient

words between Thomas Stepney and hym . viijd
Resevyde of Thomas Stepney for the same fawte viijd

^{* &}quot;On the 12th of January, the Queen took her barge and went down the river, being attended by the Lord Mayor and Citizens, and greeted with peals of ordnance, with music, and many triumphant shows on the water. She landed at the Tower; but this time it was not as a criminal at the Traitors' Gate, but as a triumphant Queen preparing for her coronation.

[&]quot;Two days after, the Queen rode with great majesty out of the Tower most honorably accompanied. The Lord Mayor and Citizens had been lavish of their loyalty and their money, and all the streets through which the procession passed on its way to Westminster were furnished with stately pageants, sumptuous shows, and cunning devices. The figures of the Queen's grandfather and grandmother, father and mother, were brought upon the stage, and Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, with a glorious forgetfulness of the past, were seen walking lovingly together. In another pageant, Time led forth his daughter Truth, and Truth greeting Her Majesty, presented to her an English Bible, which the Queen accepted with a gracious countenance, and reverently kissing it and pressing it to her bosom, said that she would oft times read that Holy Book. 'Be ye well assured,' said Elizabeth to the people, 'I shall stand your good Queen,'—a promise which in the whole was gloriously kept."—Pictorial History of England, Vol. II. p. 541.

[†] This is no doubt John Veron, a popular preacher at this time. He was ordained Deacon at Fulham, by Bishop Ridley, on August the 2nd, 1551, and Priest on the 24th of the same month. He became Rector of St. Martin's at Ludgate, on March the 8th, 1559, and obtained the Vicarage of St. Sepulchre's, October the 21st, 1560. He is frequently noticed as a preacher in *Machyn's Diary*, published by the Camden Society in 1848.

	Resevyde a fyne of M ^r Couche for goynge to o ^r Lady Fayre wythe owte—& searched w ^t owte
	lycens iiij ^d
	Resevyde of Richard Hill for a Weddyng xij ^d
	Resevyde of a Haberdasher for a Weddyng iijd
	Resevyde of Mother Goodwyne for a Weddyng xij ^d "
.558	"The Company at this tyme consisted of
	19 Members who payd iij ^d a quarter
	54 styled Masters of the Yeomanry payng ij ^d a q ^r
	11 Strangers iij ^d a quarter
	11 Jornymen Strangers ij ^d a quarter. "
561	"Item for the Dyner at the chosynge of the Wardens
	Paid for the Court Dyner iiijs and for the
	Dyner at the Mayres feast xj ^s "
563	"The Chargys of ye Masters Dynner ye 29th of August.
	Payde for xj Capons to boyll and to roste xvijs
	Payde for a Turkey Hene ij ^s
	Payde for vj Gesse xs
	Payde for xiiij Rabbettsiiij ^s iiij ^d
	Payde for ij dossen of Pygyons ij ^s iiij ^d
	Payde for xij stone and v lb. of Beffe xij ^s vj ^d
	Payde for v legs of Motton
	Payde for viij pounds of Showitt & longe Marybones iijs iiijd Payde for jx dossen and a halfe of Bred ixs vjd
	Payde for jx dossen and a halfe of Bred ix ^s vj ^d Payde for iiij galones of Creme vij ^s viij ^d
	Payde for a Boshell of fyne floer ij ^s viij ^d

Payde for vj gallones & a qt of Wyne withe a qt of		
Moscadyn	vijs	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
Payde to the Mynstrells		$iiij^d$
Payde to the Coke for hys laborars	vj^s	
Payde for Watter		$iiij^d$
Payde for a pynte of Rosse Watter*		vj^d
Payde for prper Nutmegs, Gynger, Suger, &c	vj^s	vj^d
Payde for vj lbs. Corrants, iiij lbs. Prunys, & ij lbs		
Datts	\mathbf{v}^{s}	viijd
&c. &c. &c.		

Som tot.... vj¹ ixs xd "

1564 "Payde to the Bedell for hys holle yeres Wages xxvjs viijd"

1566 "Auditors of this Accompte the xvij of October Anº 1566.

M^r Faucner, M^r Langwith, M^r Asbeys, M^r Genyt.

And we the sayd Auditores do find by thys accompte due to the House all things discharged the some of xiiij¹ xvj³ j⁴ and ij Gobletts w⁺ Covers, parcell gylte weynge xljx oz. iij p⁺s and a byll of debte of v¹ dew by the Chamberlayne of London, wherewh we the said Auditores do charge and deliver into the hands of Mr Barley, Mr Evans, and Mr Chambers, Wardeyns of the Company of Founders for the yere next ensuynge."

^{*} We cannot pretend to say when this article was first in vogue, but not very many years earlier it seems to have been considered a present fit for royalty. This would indicate that the City Companies in the elegancies of the table, fully kept pace with the general progress of refinement. Among several similar entries in the privy purse expenses of Henry VIII., we read under date 29 July, 1530, "Paied to a Man in reward for bringing a glasse of Rosse Water fro Enylford to Wyndesor, vs "—and in the privy purse expenses of Queen Mary, (then Princess), under date March 1536-7, "Item geven to a pore prest of Hatfield, bringing to my ladie a glasse of Rose Water, ijs vjd "—Jupp's History of the Carpenters' Company, p. 333.

1568

" At the serche a Bartelme fayre.*

Payd M ^r Evans	One Candlestick	iiij ^d
Payd Peter Amore	iij Candlesticks	xij^d
Payd M ^r Barley	A Yolloe Dish	$iiij^d$
M ^r Milsome	One Candlestick	$ m iiij^d$
Robarte Craffte	ij Candlesticks	vj^d
\mathbf{M}^{r} Gunny	A Yolloe Plate	vj^d
William Lester	ij Candlesticks w ^s bauls	ij ^s iiij ^d
& topes and v more	Candlesticks &c. &c. &c.	

1569 11th Elizabeth. July 19. Rowe, Maior, Rep. 16, fo. 490b.

"This day M^r Ald'rm. Nicholas and M^r Ald'rm. Bond were apoynted to here the Complaynte of the Wardeyns of Founders agaynst the Wardeyns of Irenmongers."

1576 18th Elizabeth. Feb. 9. Nicholas, Maior, Rep. 19, fo. 41.

"It was ordered and decrede by this Courte that yt shalbe lawful to and for the Wardeyns of the Founders of this Citye, to comyte to prison those two Strangers which do refuse to be sworne to observe and kepe Ordynances of theyre sayde Com-

Extract from the Proclamation made on Bartholomew Eve, at the great gate going into the Cloth Fair, Smithfield:—

^{*} The Cloth and Drapery Fair was originally confined to three days, and kept in the Churchyard of the Priory, where the Corporation of London held a Court of Piepowder * with Criminal jurisdiction—Anniversary 3rd September.

[&]quot; * * * * and that no manner of person buy nor sell but with true weights and measures sealed according to the statute in that behalf, made upon pain that will fall thereof.

[&]quot; * * * * and that no manner of Cook, Pye Baker, nor Huckster, sell, nor put to sale any manner of victual, except it be good, and wholesome for man's body, upon pain that will fall thereof."—Bohun's Privilegia Londini, p. 304.

^{*} Court of Pie Powder.—Courts were granted at Fairs, to take Notice of all manner of causes and disorders committed upon the place, and called Pie Powder, because justice was done to any injured person before the dust of the fair was off his feet.—Brand, ii. 322. Pie Powder is from the French, "Poudre des Piez," dust of the fect.—Archwologia, i. 190.

panye, unless the sayde Strangers consent to submyte themselves hereunto accordynglie."

"Itm.—Payd for writinge of a Suplycatyon to the 158^{4}_{5} xijd * " Maior about ye wayghts .

"Audit. We Bryan Danyell, John Chambers, Robert 1585 Walldoe and Richard ffabbott, Audytors of the accompte of Edw^d Faulkner, Nicholas Roberts, and Richard Rowdinge, the viiith daye of October, 1585: And we the sayd Audytors doe finde by thys Accompte dew unto the Companye in redy money the somme of xxix1 xixs ixd the whiche we have recevyed of them, wythe two gobletts of sylver wythe their Covers parcell gylte + waynge xlix ounces & iii Quarters. and vi Spones. iiii of them gylte and ij parcell gylte, waynge xii onces & iij quarters: and an oblegatyon of George Nash wythe a reradge Byll ‡ of Quarteradge, the whiche Mr Roberts was charged wythe: and for the whyche full somme of monye, platt, and oblegatyon, we the sayd Audytors doe charge and delyver into the handes of Mr Edward Horne, Upper Warden of the Companye of ffounders, for the yeare ensuwynge."

1586 28th Elizabeth. July 1. Dixie, Maior, Jor. 22, fo. 50.

"Rate of Wages, to the best and most skilful Workmen, Journeymen of any of the Companyes hereundernamed:

Settled by the Justices.

Founders, by the yere with Meat and Drynk.... by the daye without Meat and Drynk. . xvja "

"Payd for the dinner the daye my Lord took his othe xxs 1586 Payd towards the dinner the daye the Queen began . vjs viijd her raynge

^{*} See Appendix, art. "Weights." + That is, partly gilt.

‡ Bill of arrears.

Payd to Cull the Scryvenor for ingrossinge the draught of our Corporacion unto Parliament . v^s

Payd unto Dawes, Scryvenor, for ingrossinge of a supplicacion to the Queens Maiestie for our Corporacion ij^s

Payd to M^rThomas, M^rAttorney Generales his Man, to procure his Master to sign our Corporacion . x^s "

158⁶ 29th Elizabeth. February 5.

"It is ordered and agreed by the Warden & Assistants of the Company of the Founders of the Citie of London, that Richard Dixon, a freeman of the Company now dwelling at Shrewsbury in consideration of Twentie Shillings by him now paid for all duties past, shal from hensforth so long as he shall dwell out of London, pay to the said Company Two Shillings by the Yere for all charge, that is to say xii^a for his quarteridge and xii^a to the use of the said Company and no more."

1587 April 8.

"At a Courte holden in Founders Hall, Raymond Daniell, William Leister, and William Glover, Wardens, a Complaynt was made by the whole Company to Mr Alderman Slaney (who had been appropried by the Court of Alderman to enquire into several matters connected with the Company) of the evill doings of Mr Warden Leister, for that he and Mr Edward Falkner were put in trust by the whole Company to sewe for a trewe Standarde of brassen waights, which waights shuled be made and offered within the Companye, which sutte should be borne at the charge of the whole Companye, whereunto they faythefully promysed they would do, for the profitte of the Companye and the better settinge of the poorer sorte a worke of the saide Companye.

"And then it was proved that Mr Leister contrarye to his faythefull promyse made to the Companye had left off his sutte on the behalfe of the Companye, and had got a grant of the

Lord Mayor that he shuld have the assisinge of all waightes under xiiij-lbs. to his own use as he himselfe reported to the Companye, which when he had declared to the Companye, the Companye thought themselves very evill dealt withall, for that he beinge Warden and putt in trust by them, shuld gett the offyce to himselfe, which offyce of assiseinge of waights yt was declared unto Mr Alderman, that the whole Companyes mynde was, that he of all other men was most unfitt, for that it was a matter of grett weight, and that the creditt of the matter wolde be in the Companye, and nott in one particular man, and that he was bothe oulde and partly blind, and that he lacked knowledge to do them satisfactorilye as the Companye wolde have them done, this matter being proved before his face, the saide Alderman willed him to go a parte and begun to speak in his behalfe as hereafter ffolloweth:-"I shall desire all to be good unto this man, who is your Warden, and a brother of yours, and one which is as I am informed by himselfe that hath bin at charge in followinge this suite, that you will be so good unto him, although yt was putt in trust by you, and you havinge good cause to conceyve an evill opinion of him in that matter, at my request I pray you to grant him his chardge, and somewhat yerelye for two or three years, that he will with your helpe prosecute the matter for the Companies behalfe and not for himselfe," which request was graunted; and the Companye said moreover, for that Mr Alderman had desired yt himselfe, that yf they did obtaine their sutte at his requeste that they wolde not onelye pay him his coste and chardge, but also wolde putt him in choyse whether he wolde take fower pounds a yere to be payd him quarterlye, or the thirde parte of the profitte that shulde aryse or growe of yt duringe his lyffe, alwayse provided that he shulde leve off suinge for himselfe; which matter beinge graunted, the Alderman very well lyked of yt and gave the Company thanks, that at his request they had so willinglye and liberallye graunted him, and saide moreover "I promys you he is greatly in my judgment beholden unto you

all in graunting so large an offer:" with that Mr Leister was called into the parlour, and Mr Alderman declared what the Company at his request had graunted him, he saide to Mr Alderman that he thought yt was nothinge, but that he had deserved a grett deal more. Well, saide Mr Alderman, yf you be wyse refuse not one of theyse offers, yf you do you are not so wyse as I wish you were, and therefore give us an answer, whether of the two you will take, and he desired that he mought make his answer on Wednesday, after which was graunted him, he givinge his fayth promyse to Mr Alderman and the rest of the Companye that he wolde nott in the meane season labor to the Lord Thresurer nor to any man ells, nor that any man for him shuld labor for him to prevent the Companye of their saide sutte: with that Mr Alderman tooke his worde, and rose, and went his ways. At which tyme Mr Leister followed him, and Mr Alderman willed Mr Leister to be ruled by his Companye, and goe backe againe and give the Companye thanks for that they have dealt soe well with you, and make them answer at your return which of the two offers you will take. So I will, said he, for I will take the third penye, and in so doinge you do very well, and theise words Mr Alderman reported of his own credytt, that Mr Leister used theise wordes to him going homewards. When he had taken his leave of the Alderman Mr Leister came amongst us, and was withe us halfe an owre, but used no speach att all touchinge any matter, and went to Mr Alderman and tould him that the Companye was ryssen and goon before he came back, whene in trothe the Companye was with him as longe as is aforewrytten.

"Within two dayes after M^r Warden Leister, contrarye to his faythfull promise made to the Worshipful gentlemen and the rest of the Companye, called a Courte at one Father Crofte his howse in Whyteross Street, who beinge a very poore man and kepinge an Allehowse, and beinge free of the saide Companye, called xviij or xx^{ty} persons beinge of the worste sorte and poorest of the Companye, and requested them to putt

theire handes to a Byll which he drew out of his bosome, and bad them not to be affeard of any thinge, for they shuld do no more but as some of the Assystantes of the Companye had done before them, and there tould them and shewed them one Mr Roberts hand, one which had bin thryse Warden before of the Companye, which when they did see they putt theyre hands they could not tell to whatt, when in truth the saide Mr Roberts never putt his hand to anye thing for Mr Leister in all his lyfe, as he himselfe reported the same. When this matter came to the other Wardens eares they called a Court of Assystannts, and warned the other poore men to appeare, who did, and there reported the Speeches as before is wrytten, and saide moreover that they putt their hands so that they could not tell what, and there Mr Roberts testyfyed before Mr Leister and the Assystants that he had not done well in using his name to any Byll, but Mr Leister would nott shew his Byll, and when he was asked wherefore hee did this, he wold answer nothinge, but saide that that he did, he wold doe yt againe, and so the Wardens by the consent of the Assistannee for that offence sent him to warde beinge Warden.

"And so, when he had bin there till he was wearye, he did make friends unto M^r Alderman Slaney to take up the matter between the Companye, and he prayinge M^r Alderman to make an ende of the matter. M^r Alderman sent for the other Wardens and two or three of the Assistannee, and herde the matter at his owne howse, and sent for M^r Warden Leister forthe of the Compter, and withe long debating the matter at M^r Aldermans request, yett once agayne they promyssed him that if he wold be quiet and live amongst them as a brother ought to do, that if he wold sett downe a true accompte of his chardge and prove y^t, he shuld have y^t everye penye, or ells that he shuld have fower pounds payd him in recompense of his charge at such tyme as he with the Companye had obtained their sute of Assysinge of Waightes, and that he shuld have halfe the profitte that shuld growe thereupon, he the said

M^r Leister paying halfe the reasonable charges that shuld be spent to or about the same—And so much touchinge M^r Warden Leisters Sute."

1587 29th Elizabeth. May 9. Barne, Maior, Rep. 21, fo. 431.

"It is Ordered and decreyd amongste the Company of Founders wyth all their consente presente in this Courte that the sayd Company shall have no more for the Assysynge of Wayghtes then the Sealer of thys Cytie hathe, wch vs iiijd for every Eyghte pound wayghte: ijd for the iiij lb. wayght, jd for the ij lb. wayght. jd for the wholl pound wayght. And jd for a broken pound wayght. And so after the lyke rate, whether the wayght be more or lesse. And it is further orderyed with lyke consente that Wyllam Leycester, Fownder, shall have the one halfe the profeite and gaynes wen shall aryse and growe by reason of the same Assysynge, he payeinge and bearynge halfe the reasonable chardges towarde the doeing thearof & provyded allwayes that no person shall put any wayghtes to sale, before such wayghte be fyrste assyzed and marked wyth the Fownder's marke; Sealed by the Keeper of the Guyldhalle and allowed by the Compayne, upon payne that Offenders thearein shall paye for everye suche offence the sum of xxs wheareof the one halfe to the Chamberlayne of London to the Cyttys use, and the other halfe to the use of the sayd Companye of founders."

29th Elizabeth. May 16. Barne, Maior, Rep. 21, fo. 435.

"Y^t is orderyd and decreyd that the Companye of the ffounders of thys Cyttye, shall sett and stampe upon every Brasse Weyght that shalbe hereafter assyzed, the Armes of theyre sayd Companye."

29th Elizabeth. October 17. Barne, Maior, Rep. 21, fo. 481.

"Thys day the revercon & next Avoydance of the Roome and Office of the Fownder of thys Citye, by what wayes or

meanes soever, the same shall fyrste and next happen to fall or become voyd; was freelye and lovinglie gyven and graunted by thys Corte to Humfrey Lyddell, ffounder. To have, hold, exercyse, and enjoye the same wth all fees, profeites, comodytyes, and advantages theareunto belongynge and apperteynynge, so longe as he shall well and honestlye use and behave himselfe in the execuc'on therof."

1587 October 17.

"The Accompt of Mr. Leister, Seconde Warden:-
"His payments allowed by the Auditors came to xxxiijs ijd
Whereof he is to allowe to the Companye the
one halfe for that those payments growe for
charges of the Suete, and thinges bought
since the order taken xvj ^s vij ^d
Also he is to allowe for the halfe of two payre
of Scales xx ^d
Also for his halfe of v ^s payde to M ^r Downes'
Clerk for settinge down the order in the
Reportaryt $ij^s vj^d$
Also for the halfe of ij ^s vj ^d payde to M ^r Tolbette
for settinge the order in our Book of
Ordinance xv ^d "
"Payd the xviiith of November for ye hiar of Formes"

at Poulles .

xijd "

^{* &}quot;The next Sunday Dr. Watson preached at Paul's Cross,—there were present all the Crafts of London in their best Liveries sitting on Forms: every Craft by themselves, together with the Lord Maior and Aldermen."—Strype, Eccl. Memor. vol. iii. p. 21.

November 24th, 1588.—"Over the gate at Temple Barr were placed the Waites of the Cittie. And at the same barre the Lord Maior and his Brethren the Aldermen in scarlet received and welcomed her Majesty to the Cittie and Chamber, delivering to her hands the Scepter, which after certain speeches had, her Highness re-delivered to the Maior, and he again taking his horse bore the same before her. The Companies of the Cittie in their Liveries stood in their RAYLES of timber, covered with blew Cloth, all of them saluting her highnesse as she proceeded along to Paule's Church."—Howe's Chronicle, p. 750.

1588	"Xvj th daye of October, the Accompte of John Symons, Seconde Warden:— "Recevyed by him for Sysinge of Wayghts* viij¹ viij³ vj⁴ Payments by him made touchinge the same Assizeinge of Wayghtes v¹ xvij³ j⁴ Reste lj³ v⁴ Payde by him to Mr Leister for his reste due to him for Assizeinge of Wayghtes, the charge deducted xx³ ix⁴"
1589	" 13th October, the Accompte of Richard Rowdinge, Second Warden:— "Recevyed by him this year for Sizeing of Wayghts clere to the Hall for three quarters ended the xith August iijl xiiijs jd His receytes for Assizeing of Wayghtes from the xjth August until the xiijth of October, 1589
1590	October 19. "Recevyed for Sizeinge of Wayghts clere to the Hall for the year paste since the last Accompte ls vijd Recevyed of Mr Leister for a debt remayninge of the last year for Assizeinge of Wayghts . viijs jd"
1591	October 19. "Recevyed for Sysinge of Wayghts clere to the Hall for thys yere paste since the laste Accompte lvij ^s x ^d " 33rd Elizabeth. April 26. Remembrancia, vol. 1, fo. 310. Lett ^{r.} 607.
	"Petition from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Right

^{*} This is the first entry for sysinge of weights.

Honble the Lords and others of Her Maties most Honble Privye Counsell. Whereas it pleased yr Lordshippes to recommend unto us, to bee considered upon the late complainte made unto you by the Wardens and Companie of the Founders, touching the wrong doon unto them, (as they pretend) and to other the Queen's Maties subjects, by the use of Leaden Waits, wheareupon they desier that all smaller Waits of Lead under Two Pounds, may be turned into Brasse: Wee have, according to your Lordshippes direction and charge on this behalfe, considered of their requeste, and the reason alledged by them for the same, and finde the same in our opinions to bee verye inconvenient to be yielded unto, for the causes following:—

"First.—For that the reason wheareupon that said Complaint is founded is very weak, viz. For that the Leaden Waits may sooner wear and diminish than the other of Brasse, as though such Sellers as ar evill disposed, and make no conscience of defrauding others, could not, or would not, practice the lyke as well by the Brasse, as by the Leaden Wait. The remedie whereof, as well in the one, as in the other, must bee the wise and faithfull dealing of such Officers as have the search and oversight of such Waits comitted unto them, other wise the changeing of the Wait from one description to another will bee to small purpose.

"Secondlye.—Bycause the said Leaden Waits ar and have been used time out of mynd by all Shoppmen & Sellers of smaller Wares, except such as retail fine wares, as Sewing Silk, Gold Lace, and such lyke, who have ever used the Brazen Wait, and thearfore need not be compelled thearunto. Whearuppon the Leaden Waits being so generally used, there must needs follow a very great charge upon divirs Her Maties subjects that ar Shoppmen and Sellers of smaller Wares, (whearof divirs are very poor Men) if every one of them should bee bound to cast away his Leaden Waits, and to furnish himself with New Waits of Brasse; as also to the sayd

ffounders an exceedingly great gain out of the expense of other Her Ma^{tics} subjects, which thing thearfore is expected by them as appeareth by the scope of their sayed supplication.

"Further.—It may please yr Lordshippes to consider by what reason and right wee can constrain men to buy Brazen Waits, which in case we shoulde doe, the Plummers also, who the moste parte are verie poor Men, will bee as ready to complaine that their living is taken from them, and given to the Founders. To this effect wee have made our Answer beefore to the sayed ffounders, and therefore marvel the more they would trouble your Lordshippes with so partiall a request, that respecteth nothing ells but their own proffitt. If they importune your Lordshippes any farther heareafter, wee leave it to your Lordshippes wisdom and discretion what is meet to be sayed unto them touchinge their request, And thus humbly wee take our leave."

TOOT	2 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10	
	Armes of the Company w th a Creste thereunto	
	added of the gifte of the said King at Armes;	
	and confirmed to the Company under his Seal	
	of Office	iij¹ ijs viijd "
1595	"Recd of Francis Watson, Warden, in Quart-	
	ridge of the Lyverye	j¹ ixd"
	"Rec ^d by Geo. Lester & Rob ^t . Langton in	

1591 "Pavd to Clarenceux, Kinge at Armes, for the

Quartridge of the Yeomanry

"Note.—After finishing of this Accompt, M^r Glover presented a debte of iij^s iiij^d wh^{ch} was laid out for bakeing of Pyes when they went Swan Hopping." *

ijl ixs iiijd"

^{*} The yearly visit of the Companies of London to the Swans on its noble river was commonly termed Swan Hopping. This name is a vulgar and long-used

xvl,

42nd Elizabeth. January 5. Mosley, Maior, Rep. 25, fo. 27.

"Whereas divers proms with in this Citie hath lately brought divers Iron Waights to the Keeper of the Guildhall to be sealed, which Waights are then come to the hands of — Leicester, ffounder. It is ordered and agreed that the said Leicester delyver all the same Waights to the said Keeper of the Guildhall, by him to be made juste and accordinge to the standard, and seal them, and after redelyver them to the owners."

42nd Elizabeth. Feb. 12. Mosley, Maior, Rep. 25, fo. 38^b.

"It is ordered That Sir Stephen Soame, Kn^t M^r Rider,

"It is ordered That Sir Stephen Soame, Kn^t M^r Rider, M^r Bennett, M^r Rowe, M^r Godard, M^r Smith, M^r Campbell,

corruption of Swan Upping, signifying the duties of the official visitors, which was to take up the Swans and mark them, being manorial and royal Birds, and in proof of their estimation in former times, a scarce Tract of four leaves, printed in 1570, may be referred to. It mentions the "Upping daies," and declares what persons shall "up no swannes," and speaks of a Court, no longer popularly known, called "The King's Majesties Justices of Sessions of Swannes." It is headed—"The order for Swannes both by the Statutes and by the Ancient Orders and Customes used within the realme of England. First .-Ye shall enquire if there be any person that doth possess any Swannes and hath not compounded with the King's Majestie for his Marke (that is to say) Six Shillings and Eight pence for his Marke during his life: If you know any such you shall present them, that all such Swans and Cygnets may be seized to the King. Certain penalties are to be enforced for driving the Swans, Stealing the Eggs, &c. Every owner to pay yearly for every Swan mark four pence to the Master of the Game for his fee and his dinner and supper upon the upping daies."-Hone's Every-day Book, vol. ii. 279.

The Beaks of the Swans were notched with Stars, Chevrons, Crosses, the initials of the owners' names, or other devices.—In the roll of Swan Marks extant at Loseley are given the marks of the principal persons resident in Surrey, as also the marks of the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies.—Loseley Manuscripts, edited by Kempe, 305.

Aldermen; John Storer, Will^m Baker & Rob^t Waldoe, Founders, shall consider what course they think fitt to be taken for the reformacion of abuses in unlawful Waightes and measures wherewth gold and silver is usually bought and solde. And also to call before them Geo. Leicester and Rob^t Thompson, ffounders, who have lately taken paines in seazing of sundry unlawful waights nowe remayning in the Guildhall, and to yelde their opinions to this Court what recompense they shall think them worthy of in respect of their peynes therein; and to acquaint this Court with their opinions thereon, that such further order may be taken therein, as shalbe further convenyent."

1599 42nd Elizabeth. March 6. Mosley, Maior, Rep. 25, fo. 55.

"This day Sir Stephen Soame, K^t. and others, did make their report, the tenor whereof is as follows:—

"We think it fitt that there be no Waightes used but suche as are comonally called Troy Waights or Havier depoix Waight,*

^{*} The Troy Pound is the legal Standard, though only actually used in weighing precious metals and stones and Apothecaries' drugs. There is no doubt that it was originally the Pound of Silver, the Pound sterling. The Pound Troy is now divided for Gold and Silver, into twelve ounces, each ounce into 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight in 24 grains. But for Medicine it is divided into 12 ounces, each ounce into 8 drachms, each drachm into 3 scruples, and each scruple into 20 grains. Avoirdupoiz, the name given to the common system of weights in England, now applied to all goods except the precious Metals and Medicines. Thus, a pound of Tea is a pound Averdupois, and contains 7,000 grains; a Pound of Gold is a Pound Troy, and contains 5,760 grains.

The earliest regulations on the subject fix troy weight. The first statute that directs the use of Averdupois is that of the 24th of Henry VIII., A.D. 1532, that statute gave it a legal sanction, and the particular use to which the said weight is thus directed, is simply for weighing Butchers' Meat in the Market. How or when it came into private use is not clearly known, and a pound of this sort was placed in the Exchequer as a Standard by Elizabeth, A.D. 1588.—
Philosophical Transactions, vol. xxv., part 1, art. 3.

and that all other Waighte may be utterly defaced and abolished. And whosoever shalbe found to use or exercise any other Waight then before mencioned, For the first offence to forfeit Five Shillings and Eightpence: For the second offence Thirteen Shillings and Fourpence, and for the next time soe offending Twenty Shillings, and so after to increase such further punishment as by the Statute in that case provided, is more at large expressed.

"Whereas it is supposed that great and manifold abuses are daily comitted by such as use false and unlawful Waightes and Ballances, it is thought meete by us that whosoever shall at any time hereafter be found either to use any false Waightes, Scales, or Balances, or shall use any Beame to way withall, other such as are now allowed by the Laws of this Realme, shall for the first offence forfeit vjs viijd, for the seconde offence xiijs iiijd, and for the third time so offending xxs, and so after to incurre such further penaltye as the Statute provydeth.

"Forasmuch as all Leaden Waightes within a very small time after the use thereof, do weare and become lighter, and soe consequently false, Wee think it very meete and convenient that all waightes hereafter to bee made and used within this Citie, be made of Iron, Lead, or Brasse, and to be sealed on the toppe thereof; and those of Iron only, to be fashioned accordinge to a pattern delivered: And after that all Waightes heretofore taken or hereafter to be taken from any person or persones, should be sealed and delivered to the owners thereof from whom they were taken.

"Whereas heretofore the Plumbers of this Citie have demanded Three Shillings for sizing of every hundred Waight being defective, which demand we think unreasonable, it is therefore thought meet by us, that the reformacion and amendment of the said defective waightes be done at the appointment of James Harman, Keeper of the Guildhall, and that he shall call unto him for his better assistance, George Leicester and Robert Thompson, who have undertaken to Size and Amend the said Waightes for reasonable consideration.

"And whereas the search of Waightes and Measures is graunted by Charter to the Twelve Worshipful Companies and others of this Citie, if any of them having such graunt shall neglect the due search of the same, it is thought good that my Lord Mayor and the Court should appoint others for that purpose.

"Which report was very well liked and approved, and ordered to be observed in all points accordingly."

1603 October 11.

"Memⁿ—That we having audited the Accompte of Mr Edward Hearne, Upper Warden, Will^m Sherlve, Second Warden, and John Bond, Younger Warden, doe find that it is requisite and convenant that the Upper Warden to have the receavinge the whole rents of the Company, within the Gate of ffounders Hall. The seconde Warden to receave the money dueby arreage Bill, and to have the oversight of assissinge the Waights, and to receave the Money for the same. The Younger Warden to receave the Quartridge Money dueby the Liverie to the poore, and all the rent due to the Company without the Founders Hall Gate."

1604 May 7.

"It is ordered that the Wardens of the Company of ffounders, with permission of the Lord Maire and five of the Assistants, shall make search of all Wares made, sold, or used within the said Company; and the said search to be made thrice in the year at the leaste, or oftener, at the discretion of the Wardens of the said Company for the tyme being."

1604 August 15.

"It was agreed between M^{rs} Faulkner, Widow, and W^m Bonde, Founder, That the said W^m Bonde is oweing to M^{rs} Faulkner the sum of xiv^s which he doth promise to pay by vi^d a Week untill all be paid."

1604 February 4.

"It was agreed That wee the Wardens and Assts—That John Hull, a Member of our Company, for divers and sundry occasions by him performed contrary to his othe here taken, according to the Orders and Customs of the Cytie of London: Wee doe give Order to an Officer of my Lorde Maire's that the said John Hull be carried, upon my Lord Maire's command, to warde for the offense, and also to pay such fines as shalbe laid upon him."

1605 July 30.

"It is ordered, That if any Brother of our Crafte shall keepe one more Apprentice than by our Book of Lawes they may And further sufficient warning given unto Henry Rogers and John Falkner, that what Servant or Servants they keep contrary to our Order, that they put them away, otherwise to pay such fine as shall be laid upon them for so offending."

1605 September 2.

"It is ordered, That the fifth day of Auguste* being a day observed as a Holiday, for the King's Majesties deliverance from his Ennemys, at which day the Company to use to

^{*} In order to preserve the memory of the King's miraculous escape from the Gowrie conspiracy (August 5, 1600), and to declare the sense which the nation had of the Divine Goodness to all future ages, the Scottish parliament appointed

assemble to hear the Sermon at Poules, and after to dyne together: There shall be allowed by the Hall, towards that dynner xxx^s and that every person of the Lyvery shall pay vj^d towards the sayde dynner, and every one of the sayde Lyvery that shall make defaute and come not to the service, then shall pay xij^d whether he come to the dynner or not, except sicknesse or other reasonable cause.

"Also, That at the Election of the New Wardens, the Upper Warden shall not be brought home to his House after the ould manner heretofore used.* And that the second Warden shall be brought home or pay vj^s viij^d at the Election, and that the younger Warden shall be brought home on paying xiij^s iiij^d and the same vi^s viij^d and xiii^s iv^d be spent upon a dynner on Mychelmas day after the Election of the new Lord Maior by those persons of the Livery which shall be present at the said Election."

1605 December 9.

"It is agreed That John Faulkner at his request had granted leave to keep his Man which he now hath and not prenticed unto him, until our Lady Day next coming and no longer, upon his promise in the said tyme, not to put or suffer him to do any work whereby to hinder any poor Brother of the Company, but only to go of arrants, or do drugery, alledging he knows not how to bestow him."

the 5th of August to be observed annually as a day of public thanksgiving. The authors of this conspiracy were John Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie, and his brother Alexander, the sons of that Earl who was beheaded in the year 1584.—

Robertson's Scotland, ii. 203. The transaction, usually called the Gowrie plot, is one of the most obscure in Scottish history.

^{* &}quot;The assistants and livery are to accompany the Master and Wardens elected, home to their houses as formerly they have done."—Jupp's Carpenters' Company, p. 100.

1605 February 24.

"It is agreed That John Tyffins, Cook, dwelling in Colman Street, shalbe Cooke* to the Company of ffounders, so long as it shall please the Wardens and the Assistants of the said Company, or the more parte of them. And for the tyme that he shall continue Cooke to the said Company he shall have for his Wages xxvjs viijd by the year—Provided that at any tyme hereafter they shall myslike of the said Cooke, that they may remove him and choose a new Cooke at their pleasure."

1606 October 4.

"Ordered by the Wardens and Assistants, that the fifth day of November, being a day observed as a Holiday for the King's Majestie and the rest of the whole estate of this Lande, their deliverance from the grievous treason pretended against them and the Parliament House, at which day the Company to use to assemble at Poules; and after to dyne together, there shalbe allowed by the Hall towards that dynner xxx^s and that every person of the Livery shall pay towards the sayd dynner, and every one of the sayde Lyvery that shall make defaute and come not to the service, then shall pay xij^d whether he come to the dynner or not, except sicknesse or other reasonable cause."

October 7.

"That Christopher Stubbes for certain defautes by him contrary to his othe, in not coming to the Hall, as also to Poules to Sermon, and other ways upon lawfull warning to him being given—and also demeringe to pay such fine as is ordered to be

^{* &}quot;A Coke they hadden with hem for the nones, To boil the chickenes and the marie bones."

paid for the said defaultes: It is ordered That the said Christopher Stubbes shall not be henceforward warned to any particular days, Court dayes, or any other meeting, except it shall please the Wardens and Assistants to think good and give Order for the same."*

1607 February 12.

"That a Note be delivered to the Privy Council touching the getting reformation for all Brass Weights and other false weights. John Atkinson & John Pepys to stand bound in £200, that if they go forward in that business to do nothing but that which shall be good to the Company."

February 17.

"Morris Austin to pay his fine of xxs for confining John Springham to work in a Buckle Casters House in filing gynner Rings, & to bring in his fine within three days, & also to use his best means to get J. Springham before the Wardens, or else to have him to the Compter."

September 28.

"It is agreed between John Hilyard, Jun^r., John Hilyard the Elder, and Thomas Platt, for certain evill words between the said Thomas Platt and the Wife of the said John Hilyard,

^{*} Disrespect to the Court, as the first sign of insubordination, was severely punished. "Any person of the mystery, presumptuouslie, obstinately, rudely, and without reverence, speaking unseemlie wordes, rebuking and reviling another, or otherwise misbehaving himself against any person of that, or any other mystery, in any matter before the Master and Wardens, whether it were within the Common Hall or without in aine other place in open audience within the precincts of the Cittie," was to be fined according to the nature of the offence and the ability of the party.—Herbert, i. 190.

all to be put up in quietness amongst them without any further trouble.

"It is also agreed between Ansell ffalkner and John Springham, upon a difference in Accompts between them, to make choice of M^r Bayley and M^r Parnell to arbitrate and end the reckoning for them. And either of them to enter into a Bond of £10 to stand to that ende, and also all abusive words of disgrace which of late was offered between them.

"It is further agreed with John Springham for the arreare of Quarterage owing by him, which is Five Years and One Quarter, to be paid by iijd a week."

1608 "Recd in Quarterage of the Livery at iijd #	
Quarter	xvijs vjd"
"Recd in Quarterage of the Yeomanry at ijd #	
Quarter	ij¹ os iiijd "

June 15.

"That Gregory Hobbs, for the prevision of the 20 Quarters of Corn, the quantity for which our Company is rated, to have in Store in readiness for the Market—be allowed xls by the Year."*

"Leave was given to Edm^d Aspinall to take course of law against David Lomete."

^{* &}quot;To be sold at the Market of Queenhythe every Wednesday to the Poore." The plan was excellent, and was continued for many years.

[&]quot;To the City granarys, where, it seems, every Company have their granary, and obliged to keep such a quantity of Corne always there, or at a time of scarcity to issue it at so much a bushell; and a fine thing it is to see their stores for all sorts, for piles for the bridge, and for pipes."—Pepys's Diary, 24th June, 1664.

1608 August 5.

"At this Court, W. Collens is bound to Rob^t Tomson that hereafter he is not to play at bowles—bett at bowles or at cards, dice, and tables, shovelboard, or any other unlawful game for any money to the value of ij^d a game:—if he do, then Rob^t Tomson is to take course of law against him."

160₉ January 31.

"At a Court, &c, was chosen to be in their Livery against Candlemas day next, to sarve for the burial of M^r Rich^d Pearce deceased, viz. Anthony Morgan, Abraham Woodhall, Jonⁿ Bower, Francis Curwyn, Gregory Hobbs, Richard Wylley."*

1609 July 4.

"It is ordered, That at the taking in of any Brethren into the Livery, That at the delivering the patterns of Cloth of Black and Red, That the Officer of the Company shall have for the delivering of the Cloth, viz. of all the Livery, being in the Livery before tyme, of every Man vj^a, and of every person newly taken into the Livery xij^a." †

^{* &}quot;With the rest of the Officers to Mr. Russell's buriall, where we had wine and rings, and a great and good company of the aldermen and the livery of the Skinners' Company. We went to St. Dunstan's in the East Church, where Sermon, but I staid not."—Pepys's Diary, Jan. 22, 1662-63.

Grocers' Ordinances.—" And if any one of the fraternity dies in London, all shall attend his dirge and funeral until he is buried, and those who shall be warned thereof and fail, shall pay twelve pence."

[&]quot;And if any of the fraternity dies, and it happens that he has not left sufficient to bury him according to his Station, he shall be interred out of the common eleemosynary money for the honor of the fraternity."—Heath's Grocers' Company, p. 46.

[†] Liveries are not mentioned to have been worn by any of the Companies before the reign of Edward I., at whose marriage with his second Queen Margaret, the fraternities rode to the number of Six Hundred in one Livery of Red and White, with the connuzans of their Mysteries embroidered on their sleeves. Of their afterwards assuming a Mourning dress, Stow instances the case of Henry

1611 July 29.

"At this Court is an Election for Six Brothers to be received into the Livery."

September 2.

"It is ordered and agreed, with the consent general of the rest of the Livery of our said Company, that from henceforth every person of the Livery shall pay for every Quarter day xij^d towards a dynner for that quarter-day, whether he be at the sayd dynner or not. Also for every day of Meeting for the King's Majesties Sarves, as namely his Crownation, the 5th August, and the 5th November being days observed, and usually the Company do meet at Poule's Cross* to hear a Sermon and afterwards to dyne together. Towards which dynner every person of our Livery shall pay xij^d whether he be at the said

the Seventh's Funeral, when the Corporation of London with all the Livery Companies, met the Kinge's body in St. George's Fields, dressed in Black.—Herbert, p. 59.

All the Companies continued to vary in the *colour* of this habit, until it became settled about the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, but they appear, notwithstanding their difference as to colours, to have all dressed, as to fashion, nearly uniform as now.

Assigning Liveries to dependents and followers had been common from the Conquest. The adoption of Liveries by the Companies was probably in imitation. When they had got into established use, we find the Aldermen assuming the power of granting and regulating them; and they subsequently required that the Companies should attend in that garb at all solemnities.—Norton's Commentaries on London, p. 183.

* We find no mention of the Cross until the latter part of the reign of Henry III., during the struggles between the King and the Barons, in the midst, we may say, of the birth throes of English liberty. An assembly of the people met to pass judgment on their Civic rulers, whom the King's Minister, speaking from the Cross, charges with extortion and oppression. It is the Comitia of the Citizens of London held in their Forum. Stow describes it as "a Pulpit or Cross of timber mounted upon Steps of Stone, and covered with Lead." It stood at the eastern extremity of the vacant space on the North side of the Cathedral.

One of the earliest sermons recorded to have been preached at Paul's Cross is still preserved, and may be found printed at full length in Fox's Book of Martyrs, (Edition "Church Historians of England," vol. iii., pt. 1, fo. 292.) It was preached on Quinquagesima Sunday, 1388.

dynner or not as aforesaid for the Quarter days. Excepting the Ancients of the Company which have borne the office of Upper Warden, that they or any of them to pay vj^d toward the dynner as aforesaid.

"Also, That every person of our Livery having lawful warning given him for every Quarter day or Court day being warned to the Hall—that they or any of them make defaute and come too late of this owre, to fine for his coming late xij^d and if not at all to pay fine ij^s—likewise if being warned for any Buriall is too late, and if not at all, ij^s as aforesaid, except sicknesse or such reasonable cause as shall be allowed by the Wardens. Except the Ancients."

1612 July 6.

"Complaint against Geo. Webb by Will^m Shafte both being ffounders, for a debt of Seventeen Shillings and Six Pence, which was Ordered by the Wardens and Assistants that the Sum of Six Shillings should be paid on the 12th ins^t. and the Sum of 12^d every week, until the Sum of x^s more were paid, unto which they both consented.

"Complaint likewise made by the brother of Thos Bosworth against Mr Gasley for the some of forty one Shillings, which

Hither in 1533 was brought to make public confession of her imposture, Elizabeth Barton, called the Holy Maid of Kent. Many were the penances performed here in the days of Mary, several of which Strype records, are cases of Priests who had taken to themselves wives, which they were now willing to part with. Thus it is noted that on the 8th Feb., 1556, a Priest named Sir Thomas Sampson did penance standing before the preacher with a sheet about him, and a taper in his hand burning. The Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, &c., being present. This man's crime was that he had two wives, and one was enough to make him do penance.

In 1643, the famous Cross in the Church Yard which had been for many ages the most noted and solemn place in this nation for the gravest divines and greatest scholars to preach at, was with the rest of the Crosses about London and Westminster pulled down to the ground by order of the Parliament.—Knight's London, vol. i. p. 56.

he had of the same T. B. in parte payment of a years hire for a large room, &c., but by reason that the said T. B. did not behave uprightly, he was forced to stand to the order of the Company. To which they are both contented."

1612 July 22.

"That W^m Liddell, ffounder, should supply the place of Clarkshipp, and to receive the yearly stipend of £4, and all other duties as Henry Fendrey deceased had heretofore: provided that he perform the business as he ought to do, and when their need requires, otherwise to be removed from the place at their pleasure.

"That Thos Platt should supply the place of Beadleshipp, and to have for his paines the profit and gaine of the Sizeing of the Weights as heretofore he hath had, and also his dwelling in the house which Mr Fendrey had in his lyfetime—Provided that the said T. P. be ready and willing to perform the business for the said Company, otherwise to be dismissed at their pleasure."

August 26.

"That the Michaelmas dinner should for certain causes be deferred and not holden, nor the year ensuing as heretofore it accustomably has been done. But only to be warned to meet together for the making of New Wardens. And after the Election, some provision to be prepared at the charge of the Wardens then in office, for a remembrance of the said Election, and so the Hall to be at no charge."

August 26.

"That the distributing of the Money forth of the Poor's Box, &c. shall be at a Court to be holden for that purpose before the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord, and that then there shall not be given away above the sum of fourty-three shillings and four pence."

1612 October 30.

"That forasmuch as the Company is greatly impoverished by reason of the daily wages and taxes levied both for his Majesty's service and also for the service of the Citie, We think it fitting for the good of the said Society, and for the increase of the Stock of the same, that no Man having served his full time of Years, or otherwise, to be made a new brother of the fraternity, but first before he be sworne a Brother of the same, he shall give for the benefit of the saide Company, One Silver Spoon, being in value at the least of Six Shillings and Eight pence—be he ever so poor."

1612 February 1.

"That forasmuch as Edmund Clapham, ffounder, had contrary to his Othe, molested and troubled Thos Houlton without leave of the Wardens, he being a brother of the said Society, should pay the sum of Twenty Shillings, which if he do not perform, then to be comitted to prison without any further hearing of the matter."

1613 April 26.

"Edmund Clapham, ffounder, brought in his fine of twenty Shillings according to former order, and they considering his poor Estate and his submission for his offence, gave the said fine unto him back again, and soe lett the matter reste."

June 24.

"That Mr Parnell, Warden, should have a hearing of the controversy between the Wyfes of E. Clapham and Thos. Holden, and to make Unity betwixt them, and if they could not, they and their Wyfes to come to Hall the next quarter day, and the Company to have the hearing thereof." *

^{*} In 1547, a proclamation was issued that Women should not meet together to babble and talk, and that all men should keep their wives in their houses.—

Hume, iv. 241.

1613 November 12.

"That whereas heretofore, any Young Man when he was made free, did invite the Wardens and their Wyfes and some of the Auncients of the Assistants to a dinner besides the comon charges of the House: It was thought fitting—for the benefit and saving of charges to such new Brother, that from henceforth every such person should give, at the tyme of his making free, for the benefit of the house, a Silver Spoon, mostly in value the some of 13s/4d at the leaste, and so to be free from making of a dinner according to the usual custome."

1614 October 26.

"It was ordered and decreed for the public good of the said Misterie, that from henceforth yearlie, the Master Wardens, Assistants, and Livery, should pay to the Stewards for the providing of dynner on the day of the Master's Feast the some of Two Shillings each, towards the charge of the same, and any person as aforesaid bringing with him any other person more than his Wife without leave of the Stewards, shall pay for every such person the sum of Two Shillings At which present Mr John Bower being Under Warden was entreated to bear the said place and charge of Stewardshippe, and F. Darwin one of the Livery and Assistant, chosen to join with him . . . and these parties were the first Stewards after obtaining of the Corporation.

"It was likewise ordered, that the said Master and Wardens should year after year bear the costs and charges of all quarter day Meetings, and also of the dinners made on the days of service for the preservation of the King's Ma^{tie} imposed here-tofore upon the House Stock. Every person of the Livery paying towards the charge of the same dinner according to the order made 2nd Sept. 1611. And also that the sum of Twenty Shillings be allowed towards the charge of a dinner, on the day when they did examine their Accounts according to Ancient Custom, at which dinner is to be present the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, and their Wives as usually hath been.

"Likewise that on the day of Election, or choice of a Master and Wardens hereafter, there should be no Dinner holden at the Comon Hall for the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, and whole Livery and their Wives, as hath been heretofore; but some small Banquet, whereby the said Master, Wardens, and others, may drink together and perform such business in decent sort; which Banquet and drinking shall be at the cost of the Master and Wardens then in office."

1614 October 29.

"It was enacted, &c. by the Master, Wardens, and Livery, then met together, That every person of the Livery should pay Quarterlie for Quarterage Fivepence; and to the use of the poor of the said Company Threepence: and also by consent of the Yeomanry there present, That every person of the said Yeomanry should pay Four pence per Quarter, and Two pence to the use of the poor. All which money to be employed for the use of the Company at the good discretion of the Master and Wardens as heretofore."

November 30.

"Upon complaint made touching George Rogers that he was married, not having served the term of his Apprenticeship, for which cause he was debarred from working for the said Mystery, and warning given unto the Society not to employ him."

1615 "Imprimis.—Pd for a Printed Proclamation concerning Strangers 6 0"

March 8.

"Whereas divers persons being free of sundry Companies, and using the Art and Mystery of making Brass and Copper Works and Wares have formerly been warned to have a Mark allowed them, for marking the works and wares which they have made for Sale. It was concluded, That the Master and Wardens shall go and take a distress of any person so offending."

1615 March 28.

"That the Clerk do provide Beams and Scales and Standards as other things fitting for the trying and Sizing of Troy Weights for the use of this Company, and also any other provision for the going abroad to search, to be had or needful to be made."

September 14.

"That every person coming into the Livery should pay unto the Clerk, for the bringing of a pattern or skantling of their goods, the sum of two shillings a piece."

1616 September 30.

"That John Falkener, ffounder, should supply the place of Clerkshippe at the yearly stipend of Fore Pounds. and all other duties, as William Liddell had heretofore."

1617 "Recd for 48 Spownes Silver gilt weyng 89 oz. . 23 18 9"

April 7.

"That view and search should be made of all Shops and Warehouses within the Citty of London or elsewhere in this present Month of April."

May 30.

"That they would be Suters to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen about the turning over all Apprentices of all Workers of Brass or Copper Wares to be presented at Founders' Hall."

1617 September 7.

"That no old waights of any kind should be sealed or allowed of, by reason that there are many defaced or bottomed with lead."

1623 September 8.

"That all such which be of the Livery or Yeomanry which are behind in Quarterage be warned to attend on Friday the 19th there to pay all such quarterage, and that all those which do deny payment shall answer the same before the Lord Mayor."

September 29.

"That all those which have or shall have borne the place of Master and Wardens, six times, or one Steward, and five times Master and Wardens, shall be for ever hereafter freed from that service, or being again chosen, all such charges which to him shall arise to be allowed out of the Company's Stock."

Form of Audit:

"The which some of £17.18.5 was delivered by the Auditors unto Mr Ezekiell Maior, Master of the said Mystery of ffounders, and he standeth bound in a Bond of a Hundred Pounds, with these conditions, to be accountable for such somes of money and plate, which by the meanes of the said office shall come to his Hand for the yere ensuing."

1624 October 12.

"That in consequence of some want of Money for the use of the Company. It was ordered and agreed to sell twelve gilt spoons."

1626 " $\operatorname{Rec^d}$ for 23 oz of Old Plate sold by consent of the Company 5 14 0 "

" Paid for Staves for the Banners and Stremers . 11 0"

1628 January 26.

"Whereas divers weight and wares have been seized by the Company, it is now ordered that a report shall be made of the number and value thereof, as also with regard to a Livery Gown of Mr Hobbs being in the custody of John Falkner."

January 26.

"It is also Ordered, That whatsoever shall hereafter be ordered by a Court of Assistants shall be forthwith entered in a Book of Orders by the Clerk of the Company, and presented to the next Court, and by them under their Hands confirmed."

Plate belonging to the Company.

"27 Spones, ways 54 oz.

2 parcell gilt Gobletts 27 oz.

A Cupp & Cover wag 20 oz.

A Standing Cupp, the Banker's Gifte ways 10 oz.

A Doble Bell Salte, Gilte 10½ oz.

A Gilt Beare Bowlle ways 10½ oz."

1631 October 10.

"That if any person or persons nominated as Stewards (agreably to resolution 26 Oct. 1614) shall refuse to performe the same in convenient, seemly, and decente sorte, he shall forfeit the sum of Ten Pounds; and if the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, shall think fitting he shall be dismissed from his place of Livery of the said Company. And none shall be taken to be Assistants of the Company, except he hath first been one of the Stewards of the said dinner or paid his fine. No person to be twice called to that charge of Stewardshippe."

"Lost by Corne * this year . . . $\pounds 9 \quad 4 \quad 3$ "

16³³ "This Year all the Spoones were sold but One which was Mr Humphrey bowins Spoone."

1634 September 22.

"It was agreed amongst us, That £10 towards the re-edifying S^t Paules Church should be given in this manner that is to say 40/- in hand and 40/- #' Annum for four Years. †

"That the Master and Wardens shall every year pay £6 a piece to clear them of all charges for their dynners (except only One Supper to be had at the choosing of a New Master and Wardens) and every Liveryman to pay (as they have formerly done) 12 pence a piece for every their Dynners in the Year.

^{*} This year the Grocers record that they had hitherto furnished the Markets and Wards, agreeably to the direction of the Privy Council, to their apparent loss of £400 at the least.—Heath's Grocers' Company, p. 70.

[†] Many honorable instances of private zeal for the restoration of the Cathedral have been recorded. Charles himself set the example, by erecting, at his own expense, the portico on the West, whilst Sir Paul Pindar restored the beautiful screen at the entrance into the choir, and gave £4,000 to the repairs of the South Transept, and thus, by 1643, the whole was finished, except the steeple, at an expense of £100,000.

- "That the Court Dynner shall be borne and paid at the Howse charge (not exceeding the sum of 40/) and the Elder Master and Wardens, and the New Master and Wardens and the Auditors to be there and no other.
- "That the Stewards shall pay to discharge them of their two dynners £7 a piece.
- "That the House shall be at the charges of a dynner on Lord Mayor's Day (not exceeding £6) and if any be left thereof, it be returned to the House.
- "That the money in Stock shall be put forth for the good of the Company only at £6 \$\psi\$ Cent. when Money shall come in to be disposed of.
- "That the Master and Wardens shall repair to the dwelling houses of such Brethren as are in Arrearages for their Quarterage and Dynners, as well of the Livery as of the Yeomanry; and such as be refractory and shall refuse to pay—such other course shall be taken as may be thought fitt."

1635 January 11.

"That M^r Collins for misbehaving himself in the face of this Court, is ordered to pay for his offence Five Shillings, if he shall refuse to pay—that then and from thenceforth he shall be dismissed from being Assistant of this Company."

July 20.

"Leonard Lambert and William Burrowes for certain words passing between them contrary to our Orders, it was thought fit, that Leonard Lambert should pay us a fine for his fault Five Shillings, and William Burrowes Twenty Shillings."

"Recd of the Master and Wardens to clear

them of all Dinners for their Yeare . £18 0 0"

1638 May 21.

"That William Freeman should pay to Edmund Clapham the 4th of June the sum of 5/- and on the 25th July other 5/-

in full satisfaction of matters in difference or otherwise to take his course in Law."

1638 January 8.

"Mr John Major lately elected to serve the place of Younger Warden, is (for causes appearing) from the said office of Wardenship absolutely dismissed."

1639 "Paid for a Dinner at chusing Burgesses for ye Parlt. £2 10 10"

1640 October 8.

"That no Founder free of this Company, shall sett up any Furnace or Nealing in London, or three miles compass thereof, without it be allowed by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, to the end it may be known—the same furnace be free from firing the place wherein it standeth, and if the same furnace be not allowed (to) melt in it without leave, he shall forfeit for the first offence 20^s/ and for the second £5."

"Recev^d of the Lyvery for Quarterage for y^e year. £1 16 4
Recev^d of the Yeomanry do. do. £1 9 0
Payments to y^e Poore this year£4 12 6
Sundry Payments from 6^d to 1/ each£1 5 0
To Thomas Benson in his Sicknesse and at his burial 10^s 10^d

1645 September 12.

"That William Basspoole shall hold the place of Clerk, and sizing the Weights."

1645 October.

"Thomas Embry, a member of the Company, was complained of, that he did trim and make up Brass Works for persons not free of the Company of ffounders. The said Thomas then confessed himself guilty, because he said he knew not before that time that it was in any way a breach of his Oath. Whereupon the Court took into consideration the great hurt as might arise to the said Mistery—and did order and agree that no Man whatsoever free of that Society and Workers in Brass, should never hereafter trim or make up any Work in Brass or Copper—save only for them that were free of the Mistery and Company of ffounders.

"That no ffounder of this Company shall fill or stop with Lead any Brass Works made up by them—whereby the King's liege people may be damnified or any private person cheated in buying the same again for Brasse, when a great parte of the same is Lead. Any person who shall be found to offend, shall pay for the first offence Twenty Shillings—the second offence to be proceeded against according to the Statute."

November 12.

"It was agreed, That the Old Hearse Cloth* embroydered with Gould and Popish Images, being contrarie to a late ordinance of Parliament should be burned by Mr. Major one of the Assistants; and the Silver thereof to be putt to pay for the amending and repair of the said Hall, and that the old popish painted Cloth should be taken away, and other new put into the room."

^{*} That no due respect might be wanting in celebrating the funerals of deceased members, indeed, that they might be buried with a degree of grandeur, worthy the consequence of the fraternities they belonged to, almost the whole of them appear to have kept a State Pall, or "Herse Cloth."

1645 February 9.

"Memorandum. That upon Candlemas Quarter Day, by reason of the Two Wardens having died before the Quarter,

The following curious particulars as to the making of a New Herse Co	loth oc	cur	in
the $m{A}ccounts$ of the Coopers' Company :—			
6 fb $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Gold and Silver at $54/$ - the fb	£17	19	10
Silks of divers Colours	1	3	8
Yellow White Purple and Black Silks, at \$\psi' \text{ oz. } \ldots \qquad \qquad \qquad \ldots \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qqqqq \qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq	2	13	2
$5\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Purple Velvet, at 26/8 \clubsuit yd	7	6	8
For Pearls	1	6	0
For working 14 oz. Purple Silk into Fringes	0	6	0
For Yellow Cotton, made fit for the Cloth, to keep it from fretting	0	3	6
For Canvas	0	5	0
For Paper, Flour, Saffron Wax, Searing Candle, Ink, Glue, Bread			
to make Clean the Work, Buckram, &c	0	8	7
For Candles spent in the night time about making the said Cloth	0	9	0
Paid to the Broderess, for their Workmanship done in the making			
the said Herse Cloth in great, with 20/- in reward, by consent			
of the Court, in the whole	24	10	4
And for their bedding all the time of their Work, the time of Seven			
Months	0	4	4
Paid the Painter for drawing the Crest and Arms for the New Herse			
Cloth	0	3	4

The State Pall of the Fishmongers, yet kept at that Company's Hall, affords a competent idea of the magnificent Palls of Roman Catholic times. It consists of a centre slip, about twelve feet long, and two feet and a half wide; and two shorter sides, each eight feet and eleven inches long, by one foot four inches wide, and when laid over the corpse must have totally enveloped the coffin. In the style of ornament, workmanship, and materials, this is one of the most superb works of its kind of ancient art; and in this country, as a relic of the Roman Catholic faith, has probably no parallel. The pattern of the central part is a sprig or running flower, composed of gold network, bordered with Red, and the whole whereof reposes on a smooth solid ground of Cloth of Gold. end pieces consist of a very rich and massy-wrought picture, in gold and silk, of the patron saint Peter, in pontificalibus. Seated on a superb throne, his head crowned with the papal Tiara. One hand holds the keys, the other is in the posture of giving the benediction. On each side of the saint is a kneeling Angel with a golden censer. The Angels' wings are composed of peacocks' feathers; the outer robes are gold, raised with crimson, their under vests white, shaded with sky blue; the faces are finely worked in satin, after nature, and they have long yellow hair. Saint Peter's vest, or under robe, is crimson, raised with gold; the inside of the hanging sleeves of his outer robe or coat; azure, powdered with gold stars. A golden nimbus, or rather glory, encircles his head; and in his lap is placed an open book. H 2

Two New Ones were chosen, the whole Court did there give consent that the Quarter Dinner should be paid as followeth: The Master to pay a third, and the Upper Warden 6/8, and the Renter Warden 13/4 and the House to discharge the rest, which came unto £2.0.8... which dinner came unto £4.1.0."

1646 April 22.

"That the Weights of William Lambert should be seized upon and taken, and being priced by Workmen, the worth of them should be sold to discharge the Stewards' Fine that was imposed upon him the Lord Maior's Day before."

September 24.

"Certain persons were put in Nomination to come upon the Clothing,* and were all summoned as follows:—

You are required by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of flounders, who hath made choice of you to

The side pieces are divided into three compartments. The centre, Christ delivering the keys to Peter. Both figures stand in a beautiful-worked recess, within gothic pinnacles and ornaments. On each side of this middle picture (it is the same on both sides) appear the Fishmongers' Arms. The supporters, Merman and Mermaid, are worked in their natural colours. The Merman wears gold armour; the Mermaid's body is of white silk thread, beautifully worked, her long tresses of golden thread, a superb jewel hangs by a gold chain from her neck. Her mirror reflects a head like that of Christ. The entire Pall has a fringe two inches deep, of gold and purple silk threads, and is lined inside with black silk. The weight of the whole is very considerable, and is in the finest preservation.—Herbert, 72.

^{*} To be admitted on the Livery of a Company, was technically called, having the Clothing. Stow notices the Hood (which was evidently copied from the monk's cowl) as an indispensable appendage to the ancient Civic Liveries. The coverture of men's heads, he says, in these times, was *Hood*, for neither cap nor hat is spoken of, except in the case of John Wells, Mayor. He continues, "these hoods were worn, the roundlets upon their heads, the skirts to hang behind in their necks, to keep them warm, the tippet to be on the shoulder, or to wind about their necks, &c."—Strype, ii. 248, (as quoted by Herbert, 60.)

be one of the Brethren of the Clothing, to provide yourself with a Livery Gown and Hood, and comely apparel, according unto the Custom of this City and order of the Company, and to appear at ffounders Hall by 9 of the Clock in the forenoon upon the Lord Mayor's day next, 1646, as you will answer the contrary at your peril.

"Paid for Midsummer day at the Windmill . £2 6 6

Paid upon Bartholomew day at the Globe at
Islington . £6 8 7

Delv^d one Bond more into our Master's Custodie,
being my Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen bound unto the Company of ffounders £50 0 0"

1647 "Memorandum. Mr. Careles made free Anthony Avis for the time he had served him, and Robert Hardie his Major for the time of his Service in the Parliamentary Army."

October 29.

"That every New-Master, and every Upper Warden, and every Renter Warden,* at the first serving of their said places, shall pay down their fyne of £6 of lawful English Money upon the day they be sworne, and that the said two Wardens shall pay upon the day of the choice of a Lord Mayor, the Upper Warden Six Shillings and Eightpence, and the Renter Warden Thirteen Shillings and Fourpence for and towards a Dinner for those of the Livery as shall be warned to be at the choice of the said new Lord Mayor, according to an ancient custom used in this Company.

"That every Master and Wardens so sworne shall upon Candlemas Quarter, May Quarter, and Lammas Quarter, pay

^{*} A Renter Warden is an officer that receives the rents and profits belonging to any particular company or corporation.

towards the dinner that shall be kept on those Quarter days Three Nobles * a piece, and that every of the Clothing that hath not borne the place of Renter Warden shall pay their 12^d a piece, as well he that dineth as he that cannot come, for and towards the maintaining of Love and Brotherly Society in the said Company, and that the rest of the charge be borne by the Hall.

"Further.—That £200, parte of a fyne given unto the Company (arising from the two Houses given by M^r Rowdinge) should be put forth at Interest unto the Merchant Adventurers, † with the other £300, and the old Bond called in, and a new one made of £500, which Bond is made and delivered, being £515 due upon the 26th May, 1648, and the Bond put in the Trunk in the Inner Butterie.

"That £30 or thereabouts should be bestowed in such plate as the Company did want with the name of M^r Rich^d Rowdinge upon each piece, in Memory of his Guift given unto the Company.

"That £10 out of the Money in the Trunk should be given unto 20 Poor People with M^r Woodalls 40/- and the Fishmongers' Mark, which is accordingly done and performed.

"That no Stewards as shall henceforth be chosen to provide the dinner for the Lord Mayor's day, shall from this day forward ever be allowed to buy the provisions themselves, but to pay down their Seven Pound a Man—upon the Court day which shall happen within some five days after the said Stewards shall be chosen.

"At this Court there was heard a difference between two brethren of the Company: upon which the Court ordered that

^{*} A Noble was of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling. + Tenants of the Company.

they should like Brethren be friends together, and if they would not, but with stubbornness stand out against the said Court—then leave should be given to take a course of Law; but they both submitted themselves, and promised a brotherly friendship for the time to come, or else to stand to the sentence of the said Court, for what punishment their discretion should inflict upon them."

1647 February 21.

"That no person free of this Society shall under any pretence whatever, carrie or beare about the Streets, or cause to be borne, any Ware made of Brasse or Copper, by the way of Hawking or Proffering; for the first offence he shall pay Ten Grottes: for the second 10^s/- . . . and if stubborn and refuse to pay such fine or fines—shall forthwith be proceeded against according to the Laws of the Kingdom in that cause provided, or otherwise punished by the discretion of the said Court.

"That the Wayghtes of Brass which be cast by any Member of the Company, shall not have any Pott Brasse or Lead cast in them, whereby the Wayghtes may be debased or made of any worse Brass than Yellow Mettell as of former times they were, and if any shalbe found so doing he shall forfeit the sum of 20s/.

"That no ffounder shall under what pretence soever bottom any Wayghtes, that the bottom shalbe discarnable by any Man but a Working ffounder.

"That no Wayght Maker that doth cast Brass Wayghtes and make them up and put them to sale, but shall within Seven days provide a Stamp, and mark all the said Wayghts from the greatest unto the Quarter of a Pound; upon payne of paying for the first offence 3^s/4^d, and for the second and third or more offences to be fined according to the discretion of the Court.

"At the same Court complaynt was made of John Falkner, Abell Hodges, Anthony Greene, Rob^t Haselton, who came into the Court and confessed as followeth: John Falkner that he had offended in hawking and proffering his Ware at under Rates, and easting his Wayghtes of Brass Mettle, and promised amendment—and was forgiven without paying any fyne at all. Robert Haselton confessed that he did do it by his Wyff, and would do it again, with many other unseemly speeches,-being unable to discharge the fyne, an Officer was sent for; but by the earnest entreaty of Mr Parratt, whom he had most offended, and the consideration that from disease—he was no way fit to go to the Counter, upon submission he was discharged. Hodge having many things proved against him, denyed them all, whereupon he was fined 10s/, but the Court taking into consideration his pleading of poverty, and the simplicity of the man, ordered him to pay Ten Grottes within Seven days. Anthony Greene confessed that he had kept his Boy contrary to the Order of the Company, and was fined Five Shillings; but upon his humble petition shewing many reasons that his other Apprentice had long been lame upon his hands, and how he aimed at nothing but the good of the Company and help to himself now in his old age,—was permitted to bind that Boy also.

"Edward Evans, ffounder, warned in John Tibbott—to pay him the sum of £6.8.0. It was agreed, That Tibbott should pay Evans a Pair of Brass Andirons, priced at 20/- and after 12/- per Month untill the debt was fully paid."

1648 April 25.

"Mem^m—That James Maltby did contrary to his Oath dishonestly cause to be made two Stamps of Steel, to counterfeit and Seal Brass Waights, which he is bound to bring to ffounders Hall, for which at the Sessions at the Old Bailey he was fyned by the Jurie in Twenty Pounds; besides his charges and disgrace, and doth humbly crave pardon of this his Company, that he may not be further questioned for the same Offence,

and doth promise never to offend in like manner againe; and have further had all his Stamps defaced and broke, and the Waightes soe sealed by him taken away and defaced."

1648 May 8.

"Forasmuch as by the Letters Patent of Incorporation, they have full power to Elect a Master and Wardens upon the Monday before the Feast of St Michael the Archangel, and that after the choice of him or them, they be sworne before the said Court, We do find that the imposing of the said Oath upon the same day they are chosen is not meete, but prejudicial and hurtful unto the Company, and contrary to the Custom of other Companies of this honorable Citty: Be it ordained That from henceforth no Master or Warden chosen into this Society upon the abovenamed day, but upon the Accompt day following —which shall be within fourteen days after the said day of choice, To the end that if any Master or Wardens shalbe unfitt of boddie, or unable to pay those fines and charges which will grow due by his holding the place or places, he or them may have that time to take into consideration—and provide accordingly, and to give the Company time to chuse others in their places, according to their payments or answers."

1649 August 6.

"Forasmuch as this Company of ffounders hath had power and authority for well nigh 200 Years, as apperes upon Record in their said Hall from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and that power confirmed in our Charter. That the Master Wardens or greater parte of the Court of Assistants have power to view and search all and every furness and nealing hearth belonging to every ffreeman of the said Company, to the end that they may be builded free from fireing the House or place whereon they stand, and to have the said furnesses or hearthes allowed and entered in a Register in their Common Hall."

1649	" Paid at the Three Tuns, two severall tymes			
	about our Whifflers and other business,			
	concearning Lord Mayors day	£3	6	9
	Paid the Lord Maiors Dinner	£15	12	8
	Paid when the New Sheriff was chosen		18	0
	Paid Candlemas Quarter day Dinner	£6	3	7
	Paid May Quarter day Dinner	£4	18	2
	Paid Lammas Quarter day Dinner	£4	14	9
	Paid upon Midsummer Day at the Daggar*.	£2	4	6
	Paid upon a Thanksgiving Day in July		13	2
	Paid upon Bartholomew Day at Islington	£5	7	10
	Paid upon — Sep ^r at the Shipp in Ould Fish St ^t	£2	13	4
	Paid upon Choice Supper	£2	19	0
	Paid upon Michaelmas Day at the 3 Tuns .	£4	2	4
	Paid upon 8th Octr being a Thanksgiving Day		19	3
	Paid with going 3 severall times to West-			
	minster befor the Committee with the			
	Corporation	£1	15	4,

1650 September 23.

"That John Stead, John Castle, and William Nickolls have Order to provide themselves with Livery Gowns and Hoods, and comely apparell, according to the custom of this Citty,

[Enter Two Prentices and a Boy.]

^{*} In a Play of 1608, the Apprentice of Old Hobson, a rich Citizen, frequents the "Rose and Crown," in the Poultry, and the "Dagger," in Cheapside.

[&]quot;First Apprentice.—Prithee fellow Goodman, set forth the Ware and looke to the Shop a little: I'll but drink a cup of Wine with a Customer, at the Rose and Crown, in the Poultry, and come again presently.

[&]quot;Second Apprentice.—I must needs step to the Dagger, in Cheape, to send a letter into the country to my father; stay boy, you are the youngest prentice, look you to the shop."—Timbs's Club Life in London, ii. 112.

against next Lord Mayor's day, and not to fail as they will answer the contrary at their peril."

1651 May 5.

"That the Gown and Hood of William Morgan shall be sold, to make satisfaction for a debt of £3 due to the Company."

August 4.

"Whereas W. Freeman, E. Clapham, and J. Bush, had either vexed other in Suits of Law concerning words of defamation: It was ordered, that either the other should loose their charges they had been at, and let all suits fall on each side: except the suits of Assault and Battery between Freeman and his Wife and Bush and his Wife. Freeman and Bush to use the best means to end the same by Arbitration; but the Court declined to take upon them the arbitration, because it was then committed to the hearing of the next Session of Peace."

October 9.

- "That from this day forward there shall be no Dinners nor Expenses laid forth by this Company but such as are hereunder mentioned.
- "The 29th October being the Lord Mayor's Day shall be kept at the charge of the Stewards.
- "That Candlemas Quarter day, May Quarter day, and Lammas Quarter day, shall be borne by the Hall Stock, not exceeding £5 each Dinner.
- "That Choice Day Dinner, and Michaelmas Day, and the Day of Account, shall be kept upon their proper times appointed, and 40/- for each day shall be allowed by the Hall for those three Dinners, as in former times it doth appear.
- "That upon Michaelmas Day the Upper Warden shall pay his Noble, and the Renter Warden his Mark, as in former

times. The Master and Wardens shall pay three Nobles a piece each of the three Quarter day dinners as is ordered in the Hall Book for 1647.

"And that all the other comings in shall be put to the Hall Stock, to defray all charges.

"That upon any Public Thanksgiving Day, or any special occasion, what expenses are laid forth shall be wholly unto the discretion of the Master and Wardens."

1651 January 30.

"Paid Jany 30. A Thanksgiving Day at the Cardinals Cap* £5 9 0"

February 9.

"The Addressment of the Commonalty of the Corporation of flounders.

"To the Worshipful Master Wardens and Assistants of the Company of flounders these sheweth:—

"That whereas it is most falsely and unjustly reported that we are those whose design it is to overthrow and bring into confusion the government of this Company—for the vindication of ourselves we greet you with this brief account of our desires, if you will be pleased to take cognizance of them. We do, for our parts declare—that we are so tender of the reputation of you our Governors, that we are in nowise willing to do any thing of a disparaging reflection upon you—but to attend the providence of God for a reducement of ourselves to our primitive rights and privileges, and this we know is justifiable both by the law of God, of Nature and of Nations. The Motive being the consideration of the engagements that lieth upon you to preserve the liberties of those people over whom you rule—for very sensible we are of many things done in the exercise of

^{*} A Tavern in Lombard Street.

your power over us, altogether inconsistent with the laws of righteousness, the rules of safety and our public good. Therefore seeing men in all ages have, through their supine carelessness, degenerated from the righteousness of their first principles, and if your ancestors have been guilty of any thing of this nature, we entreat that it may be your sorrow and not your sin—and suffer us to persuade you to a recollection of all those things that are held up on corrupt customs. Examine them by the Law and by the Testimony—so shall you make good that you have spoken in the ears of the Lordwhen you vowed to reform all things so far as in you lay according to his words. This our Addressment presenteth you with an opportunity of being seen in the best of your glory if you will make your names to be the repairers of the great breach and restorers of paths to dwell in through many generations. Now we humbly desire you would let us have the Charter of the Company read—without which we are in no rational capacity to know our privileges-but we shall be led in a way of ignorance and blindness, as we have been hitherto all our days, doing things we know not why, for ends we know not what: these things we pray you to consider, and return us a positive answer, and so you shall engage our hearts to be willing to serve you in any Christian Service."

1651 February 9.

"The above petition was this day presented. Under the pretence that they required nothing but to have the Charter read to them—there were used many unseemly speeches, claiming an equal power with the Court of Assistants in government and authority, without distinction of persons, to the great disturbance of the sayd Court. The Charter was read by order of the sayd Court. After much discussion several of the ringleaders went away and would pay no Quarterage except the Company would keep better their Charter, and let them have

those privileges unto which they were born, for they had been made slaves long enough by the Company."

1652 July 2.

"The Master and Wardens with the Committee proceeded to search severall Shops, and left strict orders that no Brass Work should be filled with Lead to deceive and cuzen any people of the Nation, and that all kinds of Brass Ware be made of good strong mettle without any deceit. They found at Abell Hodges (of whom many complaints had been made previously) one great Stop Cock, so thin, that it would be of no service, and another Stop Cock filled with Lead. And at Evan Evens's other great still Cockes filled with Lead and so basely wrought, that they were at once broken and defaced, and the said Evens summoned to the next Court, where he was fined 20s/ which he paid and confessed his fault, and promised amendment; whereupon the Court seeing his submission gave him a Mark of his Money back again, and the rest of his broken ware."

August 2.

"Abel Hodges for his bad and defective work (which had been broken up and defaced) was fined 20s/, but sternly refused to yield obedience, and would pay none—It was ordered That the Master and Wardens, and such as they shall call to their Assistance by the Beadle,—shall take a distress of the goods of the said Abel Hodges for so much Money as is imposed upon him, being the sum of Fortie three Shillings and four Pence. That is to say 20s/ according to an Order May 12, 1652, for defective Works and putting lead in to sell for Brass, and 20s/ for work taken in the search, made up to deceive and damage the buyers, and Ten Grootes for unseemly speeches uttered unto the said Company.

"At the same Court it was Ordered—that for denying to pay the Quartridge towards the poor of the Company and with many unseemly words—and exciting others not to pay—that the Master and Wardens with assistance should take and carry away by distress so many of the goods of those Men which refused to the value of $5^s/\Psi$ Man, and the same goods to keep and detayne according to the true meaning of the Ordinances of the Company."

1652 August 11.

"There was a distress taken of the goods of Abel Hodges for the sum of 43/4 of Thomas Brown for 5/- of John Lucas for 5/-. Upon the 13th following they went unto the houses of W. Nichols, P. Thomas, D. Baker and J. Rannalds—Thomas resisted them with many threatening words and taking up tooles in his hands—and bid them look to themselves if they but touch any thing there. Baker and Nichols would yield no obedience, but kept them forth of their doors by violence. Rannalds yielded obedience and payd the fine."

September 27.

"That the Sizer should not deliver the Waights again untill such time as the owners had fullie satisfied for the sealing of them, both unto the Cittie and the Company and to the Sizer, which is a Halfpenny for every Waight from the 8 unto the Dram.

"Where also was chosen Six Liverymen to come in upon the Lord Mayor's day next with Livery Gowns and Hoodes and comelie Apparel, according unto the Custom of the Cittie of London and orders of the Company."

February 7.

"That the Sealer of the Troy Waightes that we are brought to ffounders Hall to be sized and made just . . . should have the profitts unto his owne proper use without giving the Company any Account of the same: Allwaies provided—that he should take no more for the same, but what antiently had bin given by the former ffounders, and agreable to the Laws of the nation.

"Whereas John Cook being bound at Founders Hall, 29 Sept. 1616, was made free May 4, 1625, since which tyme hath lived unknowne unto the Company that he was free thereof; and by the prosecution of John Goodall the Informer he was admitted a free Man of the Cittie January 25th. Whereuppon by Order of the Court, by a general consent, he was admitted into the Clothing—and after by a generall consent of all those, which were not Assistants, in regard of his age and want of such men, he was sworne Assistant—and payd his fyne for holding the Stewards' dinner according to the Custom, being the sum of Seaven Pounds and Ten Shillings. There were present also at the same Court many which weare of the Livery, that gave consent that Mr Cook should go before them in the Company."

1652 "Rec^d of the Gunpowder del^d forth of the Hall* £4 0 0
Paid for "States Arms" † in the Glass Winder 18 0"

1653 May 12.

"Ordered, That the goods and wares taken upon the 11 June, 1652, of Abell Hodges, Thomas Browne, and John Lucas, by distress for certain fynes,—should be priced and

^{*} So early as 1574 it was thought necessary "that certain provision of Gunpowder should be made to remaine within the Citie, as well for the better defence thereof in times of peryl and danger, as well as for present service of the same if need required;" that this and the other Companies should, after the rateable and proportionable allotment, provide their Shares thereof. Entries relating thereto are continued in the Records, until 1666, when all mention respecting them ceases.—Heath, p. 11.

[†] In the Merchant Taylors' Records, under date 1650, August 25, it was ordered that the New Arms for this State and Commonwealth of England and Ireland be provided by this Court against the next Lord's Day, as the City and other Companies have done.

The above resolution was the consequence of the following precept Council of State:—Information having been directed to me, that in severall Common Halls of Companies and other public places, there still remains the Arms and Pictures of the late King, and which have been ordered to be taken away. These, in the

valued at a just and exact value, and were sold to M^r Burroughes at the same rate, no other man would give any more."

1653 August 24.

"Bartholomew Day. A General Search for deceited and base work by the Master Wardens and Assistants. Seizures made from fourteen persons, who at the next Court were summoned before the Lord Mayor for uttering and putting to sale defective and unlawful wares, and punished and proceeded against according to law and justice."

1655 November 5.

"That speedy course be taken against Marmaduke Almonds the Elder for the recovery by way of Action of the sum of Six Pounds being his Warden's fyne, the nonpayment thereof being deemed an evill example to all the rest that should come after.

"That the Stewards' Feast kept upon the Lord Mayor's day for the Livery and their Wives shall be kept, and the charges allways borne by the Two Stewards which shall be chosen by the Court of Assistants for that day's Feast."

1656 July 9.

"Agreed, That John Cock a freeman of this Company shall be translated into the Brewers' Company on payment of £30."

names of the Keepers of the Liberties of England, by authority of Parliament, are to require the Masters and Wardens to cause the said Pictures and Arms to be removed and destroyed, and to send forth a certificate thereof.—Herbert, i. 181.

[&]quot;21st April, 1660.—All their discourse and others are of the King's coming, and we begin to speak of it very freely; and heard how in many churches in London, and upon many signs there, they had set up the King's Arms."—Pepys, i. 46.

[&]quot;9th April, 1661.—After dinner we went to fit books and things for the sale, by an inch of candle, and very good sport we and the ladies' that stood by had, to see the people bid. Among other things sold there was all the *State's Arms*, which Sir W. Batten bought, intending to set up some of the images in his garden, and the rest to burn on the Coronacion Night."—*Pepys*, i. 166.

1657 September 28.

"John Beauchamp in nomination for Upper Warden being very old and infirm, requested that his son might be brought into the Livery and chosen Renter Warden with himself, that he might be a stay and help to him; promising that his son should pay all fynes and duties. Agreed to."

October 29.

"That yf any ffounder shall carry any Waights unto the Guildhall of London before he hath brought them first unto the Sizers at Founders Hall, he shall forfeit for so doing the sum of Twenty Shillings for the use of the Company's Poor. And every ffounder that shall make Brass Waights, shall mark them with his own proper Stampe before he hath them sealed, or shall be fined Ten Shillings.

"That the money which is due for the Sealing shall be payd unto the Clerke when they are delivered to the owners thereof; And looke what waightes the sayd Clerke shall deliver upon trust, he shall beare the loss himself of his owne Money, and of the Citties and Companies which is due to them."

March 23.

"Coppie of Orders made this day.

"That from henceforth it shall not be lawful for any person using the Art or Mystery of a ffounder—to take unto themselves or bynde any Apprentice which is not borne within the dominions of this Comonwealth—Neither shall they have or keep above the number of Apprentices hereafter mentioned.

"That every one that is, or hath been Master Warden or Assistant, from henceforth, three Apprentices.

"Every one of the Livery Two Apprentices, and every other person who do keep shopp or howse for himselfe (not a journeyman) shall keep One Apprentice: all of which Apprentices shall be bound for Seaven Years at the least.... And also that the Master shall within one Year next after

his byndinge inroll the said Indenture of Apprenticeship, according unto the Custom of the Citty of London: and whosoe offendeth in any point shall forfeit and pay Six Shillings and Eightpence # week to the Master and Wardens of this Company."

1658 July 16.

"After mature consideration of several complaints against M^r Basspoole, Clerk to this Company: Resolved, That from henceforth the said M^r Basspoole be dismissed from being Clerk of the said Company."

September 2.

"That every Member that shall be chosen to be one of the Stewards for the feast to be holden on Lord Maior's day, shall hold the sayd Dinner at their proper charges, and shall have a Bill of Fare given him by the sayd Company, to be provided in a comely and decente sorte."

November 17. Ireton, Mayor. Book of MSS., Report No. 7.

"Report upon the Petitions of the Founders, Scrivenors, Upholders, Freemasons, Clockmakers, Carpenters, and Gun Makers Companies respecting Apprentices:—

"To the R^t Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. in Comon Counsell assembled—According to an Order of this Hon. Court of the 6th Aug^t last, whereby was referred to the Committee of Trades the consideration of the several Acts presented to this Court to be passed for the Companys of flounders, &c. to the end that all persons using those severall occupations free of other Companies, to bind theire Apprentices to each of those Companies whose Art they exercise. Wee have severall times met, and some of the said Companies appeared before us and delivered in their reasons in writing—But wee being directed to hear what other Companies would say, and also better to inform ourselves of the consequences that might ensue in case

those Actes were granted—gave notice to some of the principal Companies to attend, who signified their desire to be heard before a Report was made—And thereupon the Twelve Companies presented sundry reasons which did not appear to us heretofore; and wee are fully satisfied that such Acts should not be passed, but that they should be wholly laid aside. Howbeit we think that some expedient as to view and search, and the limitation of persons free of other Companies different from their Acts in binding Apprentices, be thought on as to the contentment of those Companies as the weale of the Citty and Cittyzens. All which we leave to the grave judgment and consideration of this Honorable Court."

1659 June 24.

"The Court by general consent chose Eight members into the Livery. Notice thereof to be given to them in Wryting as followeth:—

"A. B. You are required by the Master Wardens and Assistants of the Company of ffounders whereof you are free, to appeare at ffounders Hall the next 29th October, 1659, in a Livery Gowne and Hoode, and decent good apparell, according unto the Custom of the Cittie and Order of the Company, And that you be there by nine of the Clocke in the Morning to give your attendance with the rest of the Livery, as you will answer the same at your perill.

"Likewise the sayd Court hath ordered that you should appear the next generall Quarter day to be kept at ffounders Hall, to bring the fyne that is imposed uppon every New Member admitted into the Livery, which is Three Pounds, Six Shillings and Eightpence."

November 5.

"That a distress should be taken of the goods of Cuthbert Barber, for that he hath, contrary to an Order of the Court of Aldermen, kept one Thomas Marshall unbound in defiance of the sayd Company—The sayd distress was about the quantity of 120^{lbs} of Wayghts."

1659 February 11.

"That forasmuch that it hath been usual for some years for the Livery to dine with the Assistants, Candlemas, May, and Lammas Quarter days, paying Twelve pence the Peece: We fynding that it is to the charge and loss of the Company, and not any profit or quiet, do order that from henceforth that custom shall cease for the time to come until further order in regard the times are very bad, and great charge is like to fall upon the Hall."

1660 June 5. Brown, Mayor, Comⁿ Hall Book, No. 5, fo. 444^b.

"Precept from the Lord Mayor for taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy by all persons in Council in the several Companies."

June 22.

"Memorandum That the Master and Wardens with the greater part of the Livery—did upon the 19th of June 1660, before the Lord Maior, Alderman Foote and Alderman Delkwick, solemnly take the Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacie, and hath sirtyficates for soe doing."

" Paid & gave when the Company took the Oa	$ath\epsilon$	es*	8.	d.
of Allegiance and Supremacie		•	7	6
Paid for the Kinges Arms	•	. 2	4	6 "

^{* &}quot;July 5th, 1660.—I saw his Majesty go with as much pomp and splendour as any earthly Prince could do to the great City feast; the first they had invited him to since his return, but the exceeding rain which fell all that day much eclipsed its lustres. This was at Guild Hall, and there was also all the Parliament men, both Lords and Commons. The streets were adorned with pageants at immense cost."—Evelyn, i. 323.

[&]quot;April 23rd, 1661, was the Coronation of his Majesty, Charles the Second, in the Abbey Church of Westminster, at all which ceremony I was present. The

1660 September 3.

"Memorandum. That upon this day the Mast^r & Wardens did visit all the ffounders shopps in Bartholomew Lane and Lothebury—as well of them that were free of the ffounders Company as those of the Coppersmiths, and found in the shop of John Lucas, one cock of Brass filled in with 20 oz of Lead & One 4th Weight unsealed, unsized, and unmarked with the owner's Stamp which work was brought into the Hall, &c. &c."

October 16.

"That John Lucas for resisting the authority of the Court—should be from the present day dismissed out of the Livery. The words given to the Assistants were: That they were a Company of Knaves and Fools, and that one Knave searched another, and renownced their authority."

1661 March 13.

"In regard to Anthony Bernard a ffreeman of this Company It was granted that he should be translated into the Company of Woodmongers. His livelihood as a Carman depending on the privilege granted to work by that Company and his having been three times in trouble respecting it."

King and all his Nobility went to the Tower—and proceeded from thence to Westminster. This magnificent train on horseback, as rich as embroidery, velvet, cloth of gold and silver, and jewels, could make them and their prancing horses, proceeded through the streets strewed with flowers, houses hung with rich tapestry, windows and balconies full of ladies; the London Militia lining the ways, and the several Companies, with their banners and loud music ranked in their orders; the fountains running wine, bells ringing, with speeches made at the several triumphant arches: at that of the Temple Bar (neere which I stood) ye Lord Maior was receiv'd by the Bayliff of Westminster, who, in a scarlet robe, made a speech. Thence with joyful acclamations his Ma^{tie} passed to Whitehall."—Evelyn, i. 333.

1662 May 4.

"Whereas John Lucas who was degraded out of the Livery submytted himself, and payd the fyne of 20s/, whereupon Five Shillings thereof was put into the Poor's Box, and the rest of the money returned to him again."

1663 February 8.

"John Lucas appeared making his submission to the Court—Whereupon the Court did order that the sayd John Lucas should be readmitted again into the Livery."

1666 January 17.

"That the Bonds of M^r Clement Dawes should be put in Sute for his not paying in the Money that came into his hands, by his being Master of the Company. Also against M^r John White for not paying his Steward's fine."

February 4.

"That the present Master and Wardens with certain of the Assistants should have full power to weigh and make sale of all the Plate with Pewter, Brass, and Linen, or what else appertains to the Hall."

1669 August 20.

- "Beadle's Wages £2 # Annum.
- "That all persons that shall be chosen Master and Wardens of the sayd Company for the future shall pay for their fyne coming on £8.
- "That all that shall be chosen Stewards for the future shall pay for their fine £7.13.4. And that all that shall be chosen on the Livery shall pay for their fyne coming on £6. And also that all persons that shall be made free of the sayd Company shall pay Twenty five Shillings, out of which the Clerk to have Two Shillings and Six pence, and the Beadle

One Shilling. And all that shall bind any Apprentice shall pay 10^s/, out of which the Clerk to have fower Shillings and the Beadle One Shilling. Also, that all the Plate be forthwith sold, and the money applied towards the building of the Hall. "Paid Charges for arresting Thos Pope for his

Tala Charges for all cooling 2110 2 of a second			
Steward's and Livery fine and subscription	0	9	9
Rec ^d of Thomas Pope in full	£14	4	0
Rec ^d in Plate 275 oz. 12 dwts	£68	18	0
Rec ^d in Fynes and Subscriptions	£230	10	0
Recd taken up at Interest	£500	0	0 "

1670 22nd Charles II. May 24.

"To the Master and Wardens.

"Sunday next the 29th day of May, being his Maties Birth day and of his most happy restoration, These are to require you with the Livery of your Company to attend ye Service and devotion of the day at the Guildhall Chapple* in yor best Livery Gowns, according to the Custom and usage in yt behalf. Whereof you may not faile."

^{*} St. Mary Magdalen and All Saints, a chapel adjoining Guildhall, founded 1368, by A. F. and H. de Fowyk, to pray for the souls of themselves and friends. It was rebuilt 1431, and at the dissolution of religious houses was bought by the Mayor and Commonalty as a chapel to their hall. For many years service was regularly performed in it once a week, and also at the Election of the Mayor, and before the Mayor's feast, "to deprecate," says Pennant, "indigestion and all plethoric evils." The Lord Mayor and Aldermen at that time had seats appropriated to them, and the walls were covered with tapestry. In Pennant's time the service was discontinued, and the chapel used as a justice room. The last change was into a Court of Requests, which continued until its destruction in 1822. Shortly afterwards, the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas were erected on the site of the ancient Guildhall Chapel, Library, and part of Blakewell Hall. The Books, Registers, and Monuments that remained, were removed to the Church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, whilst the statues of King Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and King Charles I., which adorned the exterior, were removed to the interior of the Guildhall, where they still remain, under the great east window. - Account of Guildhall, Harvey.

1671 "Paid for a Breakfast for all the Company at the Hall being Lord Mayor's Day . . . £6 1 4"

1672 April 3.

"Francis Lambert, Clerk to the Company, presented his humble petition: That the Company would give him some allowance towards his losses and extraordinary charge in paying rent for a House to dwell in, since the late dreadful fyer, for the term of fower years, which did appear to be above Sixty Pounds. It is therefore ordered that the sum of Thirty Six pounds 6/6 be allowed towards his extraordinary charges."

September 23.

"It was taken into consideration and debated and found by the Court then sitting: That many good Laws and Ordinances, Orders, Customs, and Usages of the Company of flounders, hath bin of late very much neglected and omitted, by reason of the great trouble and distractions that have befallen the sayd Company in generall as well as the particular Members, occasioned by the late dreadful fyer in London, which wholly consumed the Hall, and all the Lands and Tenements and many of the movables, books and papers belonging to the sayd Company. And now seeing it hath pleased God to bless the sayd Company soe well as to enable them to procure- the rebuilding of their Hall and Tenements again: Therefore it is ordered by this Court of Assistants, that all those Laws, Ordinances, Orders, Customs, and Usages of the sayd Company, shall be put in practice againe and be observed as formerly, and that an Abstract or Memorandum of them shall be fairly written by the Clerk, and be delivered to every Master soe soon as he shall be sworne into his office, that he may the better understand and know, what his office of Master requires him to observe, and see it be done for the best government and management of the good welfare and honor of the Company."

1673 25th Charles II. January 27.

"For the more solemn and religious keeping of the two Fast days* appointed by law to be kept within this Citie and the liberties thereof, viz. on the 30th Jany inst and the 14th February† next following. These are to command you forthwith to give notice to the Liverymen of your Company, that they fail not to accompany you in their Gowns and Hoods on those days at the hour of 8 in the Morning at Guildhall to attend myself and brethren the Aldermen to the Chapel to hear Divine service. Hereof fail not.

WAGSTAFF."

1674 July 3.

"That a fyne of Ten pounds shall be paid by those that may be chosen Stewards within fourteen days after their Election, or otherwise they shall hold the usual feast on the Lord Mayor's day, which by the Charter doth belong to the said Stewards to doe."

1676 October 19

"That Richard Smith the present Beadle shall be allowed for his Salary from the Company £4 a year."

1678 June 21.

"That all persons using the Art or Mystery of a ffounder, shall pay unto the said Company of ffounders the sum of One

^{* &}quot;January 27th, 1660-1, Lord's Day.—This day the Parson read a Proclamation at Church for the keeping of Wednesday next, the 30th January, a Fast for the Murther of the late King."

[&]quot;January 30th, (Fast Day).—The first time that this day hath been yet observed, and Mr. Mills made a most excellent Sermon upon 'Lord forgive us our former iniquities:' speaking excellently of the justice of God in punishing men for the sins of their ancestors."—Pepys, i. 148-149.

[&]quot;January 30th, 1661-2.—Fast Day for the Murthering of the late King. I went to Church, and Mr. Mills made a good Sermon upon David's words—'Who can lay his hands upon the Lord's anoynted and be guiltlesse?"—Ibid, i. 253.

[†] The 14th of February was Ash-Wednesday in that year.

Shilling for allowing of the Stamp or Marke with which they are to marke their Wares before exposing them to sale."

1678 September 23.

"That any Member refusing to hold the place of Master shall pay for his fyne the sum of Twelve pounds, and any Member refusing to hold the place of Upper Warden or Renter Warden shall pay the sum of Ten pounds.

"Paid the Painters for the Banners $\pm 30~0~0$ "

1679 July 24.

"James Dickinson, chosen Clerk in the room of Francis Lambert, deceased. Ordered, That both the Clerk and Beadle shall be chosen upon the day of the Election of the Master and Wardens yearly for ever."

November 13.

"That John Annison Cooke shall be Cook to this Company during the pleasure of this Court."

1680 " Paid for the Audit Dinner £6 14 8"

1681 "Bill of Fare ordered by the Court of Assistants for the three Stewards 20th October, 1681.

"For Lord Mayor's Day.

"One Large Surloyne of Beefe,
A Fore rib of Beefe containing Four Ribs,
Five Leggs of Pork and Turnips,

Half a Barrell of Beere, Three Firkins of Ale,

Eight Gallons of Canary, Four Gallons of French Wine.

"For the Feast Day.

"Three Large Surloynes of Beefe,

Twenty Pullets, Bacon, and Savoys,

Ten Dishes of Mince Pyes,

Ten Geese roasted, Ten Tongues, and Ten Udders roasted,

Ten Turkeys, larded and roasted,
Ten Dishes of Custards, Ten Pippin Tarts,
Twenty Gallons of Canary, Ten Gallons of French Wine,
Halfe a Barrell of Beere, Halfe a Barrell of Ale.
"This Yeere the feast day to be on ye 10th November, 1681."

- "In an Inventory of the Goods in Founders Hall in the custody of the Clerk taken the 23^d day of October by the Auditors, there appears 12 Bushells with the Company's Arms on, 12 Large Pewter dishes, 6 Two Quart Potts, 3 Salts, 9 dozen Pewter Plates, One Diaper Table Cloth, 44 Napkins, 1 doz. Case Knives and Case, 4 Silk Trophies, One with the Kings Arms, One with the Cittys Arms, One the Founders Arms and Tubal Cain, One Muskett, Bandelier, Swords & Belt, One Wooden Mallett for the Master, 3 pairs Brass Candlesticks with the Companys Arms engraved thereon, Two pair of Snuff Cups, Two paires of Snuffers, Two Snuffer Pans and ye Poores Box."
- 1683 "Mr Knowls agreed to keep the Stands and sett them up every year. The Company to pay for the years standing and setting up Seventy Feet of Standing or thereabouts every Lord Mayor's Day for the sum of £2.10.6 Yearly."

1684 January 17.

"This day the present Master and Upper Warden played at Nine Pins on ye Thames, and a Coach and Horses came trotinge over the Midell of ye Thames upon ye Ice.*

^{*} January 9th.—I went across the Thames on the ice, now become so thick as to bear not only streets of booths, in which they roasted meat, and had divers shops of wares quite across as in a town, but coaches, carts, and horses passed over.

January 24th.—The frost continuing more and more severe, all sorts of trades, even to a printing press, where the people and ladies took a fancy to have their names printed, and the day and year set down when printed on the

- "The Hon¹ Colonel Oglethorpe, Master, Mr John White, Deputy Master, Mr Anthony Gilles, Mr John Attwick, Wardens, Colonel Edmond Mayn, Captn Charles Aderley and Mr John Pey, admitted October 29, 1684."
- "We, whose names are hereunder written, Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Founders of the City of London, have surrendered all our rights, title, or interest of being Wardens or Assistants of the said Company to the said present Master and Wardens of the said Company of Founders aforesaid, according as his Majesty's Letters Patent, King James the Second, doe direct.

"Witness our hands the 17^{th} day of March, $168\frac{4}{5}$, in the first year of his Majesty's reign.

Daniel Houghton, George Chew,
Peter Causton, Anthony Gibbs, Upper Warden."

1685 1st James II. May 7. Rep. Smith. No. 90, fo. 83.

"This day was presented to this Court (Lord Mayor and

Thames; this humour took so universally, that it was estimated the printer gained £5 a day, at sixpence a name, besides what he got for ballads, &c. Coaches plied from Westminster to the Temple, and from several other stairs to and fro, as in the streets—a bull baiting, horse and coach races, puppet plays and interludes, cooks, tippling, and other lewd places, so that it seemed a Bacchanalian triumph, or carnival on the water, whilst it was a severe judgment on the land.—Evelyn's Diary, i. 568.

The principal scene, called Blanket Fair, was opposite the Temple Stairs—

"Come listen awhile, tho' the weather be cold,

In your pockets and plackets your hands you may hold;

I'll tell you a story as true as 'tis rare,

Of a river turn'd into a Bartholomew Fair.

Since old Christmas last

There has been such a frost,

That the Thames has by half the whole nation been crost;

Oh! Scullers, I pity your fate of extreames,

Each land-man is now become free of the Thames."

Aldermen) Lists of the names* of the Members of the several Companies by them nominated to be of their Liveries: Whereupon the Court did allow and approve of such of the said persons as are hereafter named to be of such Livery. All the said persons being ffreemen of this Citie, and first sworne according to the directions of his Majesty's Letters Patents. The names of such of the said Liverymen as shall omit to take their Oathes to be forwarded to this Court.

"Founders' Livery.

- " Col. Theophilus Oglethorpe, Master,
- "Ricd Meakin, Heny Warren, Wardens.

Assistants.

"John White, Tho^s Aylward, John Underwood, Will^m Rutter, Hen. Hemins, John Prince, Tho^s Hamgood, Tho^s Watson, Edm^d Read, W^m Walmesly.

Livery.

"Owen Humphries, Dan¹ Sturmey, Math. Beavers, Jas Bartlett, Nath¹ Stringer, Rich⁴ Plaister, John Bugden, Lawe Pinder, Will^m Rogers, Rich⁴ Symons, Geo. Clarke, Ezek. Gibbs."

1685 February 8.

"That all the four persons now chosen Assistants, shall before they be admitted Assistants, present and give to the

^{* &}quot;The Wardens and Clerks names were to be first presented to the King, and if approved, under the Sign Manual or Privy Signet, they may proceed to take the Oaths; if, on the contrary, they are rejected, the Court of Assistants are to elect others, and so on, until his Majesty is satisfied. The King reserves to himself the power of removing, by an Order of Privy Council, any Warden, Assistant, or Clerk. The said Wardens and Commonalty are to be subject to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen (who were themselves to be appointed by the Crown) and who were to approve of all persons admitted to the Clothing or Livery. James the Second's first act, on his succeeding his brother, 6th February, 1695, was an attempt to influence the Company's selection of voters. He directed the Lord Mayor to issue precepts requiring them to return 'such loyal and worthy members as might be judged worthy and fit to be, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, approved of as Liverymen to elect members to serve for the City of London at the approaching parliament.'"

Master, Wardens, Assistants and Clerk of the said Company All and every one, A pair of Cordabout* Gloves, and that all persons hereafter to be chosen Assistants shall do the same as a Token of Brotherly love and friendship."

1687 September 26.

"That the Wardens shall pay their fines, which is £8 a piece to the New Master. The Master to keep all payments and reckonings, and not the Wardens."

October 19.

"That if either or both the Wardens shall be removed by the Master, then he shall repay so much of the fyne as may be proportionable to the time wanting of the year for which he was chosen."

1689 September 23.

"That the Master do treat with Mr Skinner, a Member of this Company, or any other person for them to fine for all Offices, and to raise so much money for the Company's use, as he shall reasonably think fitt."

"James Dickenson re-elected Clerk, with this restriction,
That neither himself nor any of his family shall inhabit or
lodge within the said Hall; and that Sarah Shurley be confirmed to be Housekeeper to the Company, giving security for
the Company's Goods and Chattels: The said Housekeeper to
receive for her own use the money which is given by the
Meeting and Dancing quarterly."

1693 "Pd the Church Warden for pewing St Margaret's

Church and all differences $\pm 9\ 10\ 0$ Pd a Year's Rent for River Water \dagger . . . $\pm 1\ 10\ 0$ "

^{*} Cordevan gloves,—Spanish leather, from Cordeva, formerly celebrated for its manufacture.

[†] In 1582 was first erected at the city end of London Bridge, the famous engine for raising water for the supply of the citizens, the invention of Peter

1694 "Paid Mr Newton for One Eight day Clock . £10 0 0"

1695 August 5.

"The Master acquainted the Court that on account of the debts due from the Company, he had left off the Candlemas quarter dinner and other quarter days, and that he thought it would be very well if the Company would make an Order against ffeasting except for Lord Mayor's day. The Court taking into consideration what hath been said, It is Ordered, That the usual dyett that was the last year on Lord Mayor's day shall be continued, and it is further Ordered, That no Master or Warden shall at any quarter day or any other tyme spend more than Ten Shillings at any one tyme, and that not more than Twenty Shillings shall be spent at the Auditing the That the usual manner of Bread, Butter, Cheese, Drink, and other things that hath been at the Hall for Breakfast at Quarter or other days, shall be paid by the Master as formerly, and not reckoned part of the Ten Shillings, and that Three Pounds yearly be paid to the Clerk and One Pound Ten Shillings to the Beadle, in lieu of money that used to be given at Candlemas."

1696 December 9.

"That the Master and Wardens be indemnified and Kept harmless, and their charges and expenses that they shall expend on behalf of the Company paid—provided they act by the advice of this Court.

Morris, 'a Dutchman, but a free Denizen,' which was originally moved only by the tide flowing through the first arch; but, for the support of which, several more of the water courses at that end of the Bridge, were afterwards successively converted into cataracts or rapids, to the no small inconvenience of the navigation. The lease of the proprietors, which ran for five hundred years, from the first grant to Morris, at last comprehended all the stream of the river to the fifth arch inclusive; and the Water Works, which had, by various improvements, become one of the most curious and powerful systems of hydraulic mechanism ever constructed, continued in operation till an Act of Parliament was obtained for their removal in 1822.

"That James Dickinson the Clerk of this Company be discharged until such time as he can discharge himself of the crimes laid to his charge.

"That John Martin, Beadle of this Company be turned out, and be no more Beadle."

1697 July 10.

"Charles Watts petitioned to be dismissed from being a Member of this Company by reason of his poverty, which was agreed to."

October 14.

"That Sam¹ Kerrison and John Apthorpe be prosecuted at Common Law for their not holding of the Offices of Steward, and for their not fining for the same, and that the Clerk do proceed forthwith."

October 19.

"That Sam¹ Kerrison and John Apthorpe be from henceforth dismissed of being Liverymen of this Company for the future, by reason of their not providing a Stewards' Dinner for this Company, according to our Charter and ancient custom."

1697 9th William III. April 30. Rep. Smith, No. 101, fo. 206.

"It is ordered by the Court of Aldermen, that the Master and Wardens, and Court of Assistants, do not proceed to the Election of a Clerk, until report be made unto the Court by the Committee appointed to examine into some irregularities in the Founders' Company."

9th William III. July 27. Rep. Smith, No. 101, fo. 315.

"The Company of flounders having brought in their Answer to the several Articles against them contained in a report from the Committee of Aldermen, the examination of the same is referred to the said Committee."

1697 9th William III. Nov. 25. Rep. Edwin, No. 102, fo. 39.

"This day the above Committee brought in their report in writing, as followeth:—

"We whose names are under written have further examined into the several disorders of the Company of founders and ye mismanagement of the government of the said Company, and doe find that the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants, have noe way regarded the end and institution of the said Company; that is of soe great influence to the good or mischief of the public weale, as they are intrusted with the examination, sizeing, and marking of all Brass Weights and of Brass and Copper Works made within three Miles compass, and of all Brass Weights made beyond the Seas and brought into the Citie of London, or three Miles compass. But the said Master and Wardens have filled their Court of Assistants chiefly with unskilful Members that have not been bred to the Art and Mystery of the Founders, and with great partiality have kept out those that have been bred to the Trade, and who by seniority ought to have been admitted.

"That the late Master, Owen Humphries, was an ale house keeper, and not only cheated the Citie of his own ffreedom, but made severall others free who had not served him, and bought false weights of a foreigner; and, notwithstanding diligent search should be made in all Shops and Warehouses, the Master and Wardens have greatly neglected their duty therein.

"And further, we find many false weights have been sold which are marked with the ffounders' mark: and so greatly negligent have the Court been, that persons altogether unfaithfull and unskilful have been intrusted to size and seale the Weights, soe that several thousands of Weights have been marked that never were sized or examined.

"We also find that the late Clerk Dickinson hath been guilty of many enormous practices, entering persons bound long before he came to be Clerk, helping to give surreptitious freedoms, as well of the Citie, as of the said Company, for which he stands indicted, but could not be brought to justice, the Court of Assistants sheltering him. And further we find by their Books, that several of the late Masters have cheated the Company. In 1685 one White made free twenty-one and accounted only for nine: bound forty-one, and accounted for twenty-two. In 1691 one Hemings bound forty-six, and accounted only for fourteen, and several others of the like nature. The same persons that have thus cheated and defrauded the Company are still continued upon the Court of Assistants, &c.

"Further, we find that they have admitted persons of their Livery who were never free of the Citie, restraining some as to the number of their Apprentices, and granting exorbitant liberty to others; so that one person hath bound ten in ten years, &c. All which abuses of the Company, of the Citie, with the high contempt and insolence offered to this Court, We do with all submission represent for remedy, as this honourable Court in their grave wisdom shall think fitt.

Dated this 9th November, 1697.

THOMAS LANE, WILLIAM HEDGES, OWEN BUCKINGHAM, RIC. LEVETT.

"Which report being read, the further consideration was adjourned 'till Tuesday next, at which time the complaynants' as also the Master and Wardens, and all the Assistants, are to attend with their former Clerk; to bring with them their Court Books, and all other Books of the Company in their Custody."

1697 9th William III. Nov. 30. Rep. Edwin, No. 102, fo. 39.

"Further consideration adjourned. Mr. Humphreys to answer whether two persons bound to him, lived with him or served as his Apprentices."

9th William III. Dec. 14. Rep. Edwin, No. 102, fo. 64.

"All parties now appearing, the report being again read through, and the several frauds and abuses and irregularities

being fully proved: It is ordered, That the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants, as also the late Master and Clerk, doe appear the third Court day after Christmas to answer the several charges against them."

1698 10th William III. Oct. 11. Rep. Edwin, No. 102, fo. 403.

"This Court resuming the debate of the many abuses and mismanagement of this Company, doth Order that no one shall hereafter be admitted into the freedom of this Citie in the Company of flounders. And that such persons as have a right to their Freedom by service or patrimony shall be admitted into some other Company, and Mr Chamberlain be hereby enjoyned to observe the same."

October 24.

"Mr. Richard Litchfield accepted the Steward's place, and is to pay One Moiety that the Master shall lay out in providing a dinner for the Company against my Lord Mayor's day next."

November 2.

"That a petition be presented to the Court of Aldermen, humbly desiring them to restore the Company their Books, upon the Court of Assistants promising that they will take care that no misdemeanours shall be committed in the Company as far as lies in their power: And that the Court of Aldermen be moved by Mr. Common Serjeant, or such other Counsell, as the Master shall be advised."

10th William III. Nov. 10. Rep. Child, No. 103, fo. 7.

"This Court (of Aldermen) being now informed that the Master and Wardens of the Company of flounders being at last sensible of their many frauds and abuses in their Trade, as well of their contempt and misdemeanour to this Court, are resolved to make their humble submission, and a petition of

several of the Livery and others of the Trade being now presented and read, praying that they be not received 'till the grievances complained of are redressed: Resolved that all parties shall attend this day fortnight."

1699 11th William III. July 27. Rep. Child, No. 103, fo. 366.

"This day the Committee (of Aldermen) appointed to examine and settle all differences between the Court of Assistants and the Livery and Yeomanry of the Company of ffounders reported as follows:

"We have heard the matters in difference, and both parties being desirous to put an end to all further debates and controversy, were content to submit to such proposals as wee should deem expedient. Wee therefore, &c., propose that all Bindings and making free shall be done as of antient custom at the Monthly Court, in the presence of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, and not elsewhere.

"That such fines as are recognised by antient usage, and by the Bye Laws, and no other shall be taken.

"That all Brass Weights shall be sized according to the Charter, &c., and that honest and able men be deputed for executing that trust, care to be taken that it is faithfully performed. Fees to be taken as by antient usage, &c.

"That the Accounts be fairly entered in a Booke, and audited at least once in every year.

"That whereas these controversies having occasioned the expense of moneys, five pounds to be paid out of the Public Stock to such persons of the Livery and Yeomanry towards their charges therein expended.

"Which Report being openly read was approved. Ordered, that the Books of the said Company be delivered to the present Master."

11th William III. Nov. 14. Rep. Levett, No. 104, fo. 23.

"That the order of this Court (of Aldermen) made 11 Oct., 1698, prohibiting any person to be admitted into the freedom of this City in the Company of ffounders be repealed. " Money laid out by the Master Delaunay from 17th Oct. 1698 to the 17th Oct. 1699, for provisions and other things necessary for the use of the Company.

Paid for 10 Leggs of Porke 38/6; For Salting	
the Pork $5/4\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$
,, for 12 Stone & 7 lb. of Beefe 32/; for	
Salting 2/6 1 14	6
,, for Turnepps & other things my Lord	
Mayor's Day	6
,, the Cooke my Lord Mayor's Day 0 5	0
,, the two Women that worked in the	
Kitchen on that day 0 2	6
" Mrs. Beaver for her Copper 0 2	6
,, for 4 lbs. & a q ^r Tobacco 8/6; Barrel of	
Ale my Lord May rs Day 24/ 1 12	6
" for Wyne my Lord Mayor's Day 5 7	0
" for 14 Sticks & Ribbons for the Whifflers	
my Lord May ^{rs} Day 2 13	4 "

1699 October 17.

"That the Clerk shall have 4s/ for every binding and the half of all the Weight Money.

"That the Clerk shall have Half a Crown for every ffreedom. The Beadle to have 1^s/ for every binding and freedom, but if the Clerk binds any Apprentices out of Court he shall be paid for his extraordinary trouble."

1700 13th William III. Feb. 27. Rep. Abney, No. 105, fo. 186.

"Several Members of the Company of ffounders now appearing with their Clerke, and informing the Court that James Dickenson, their late Clerke, had by fraud and collusion made Roger Fleming and many others free of this Citty: It is Ordered, That the said Dickenson be at the Citty's charge forthwith prosecuted effectually for the same."

1701 February 3.

"The Company being indebted to several persons, the Master Mr Thomas Aylward offered on behalf of his daughter. Mrs Evans, to advance a further sum of £150, at £5 ♥ Cent., to which the Company agreed, and gave the Company's Bond for that amount, in addition to what was previously due to her. A part of the said amount only being advanced, several of the Creditors complained of their disappointment and trouble, upon which Mr Aylward grew weary and shy of meeting any of the Old Masters; but the Upper Warden, Clerk, and he, bound and made free of themselves and ordered the Company as they thought fitt, and the Master having done ill himself, as much as in him lay, protected the Clerk in his evil practices, who had very much wronged the Company; and on Monday, May the 5th, being Quarter-day, declared that Humphries should be Clerk whilst he was Master, and that he would keep no more Courts in his year of Mastershipp.

"Some persons being desirous to be bound and made free, some of the Old Masters consulted together (no Court having been held on the first Monday in June as usual), and sent a letter to the Master, who upon better consideration came to the Hall on the 16th June, and promised that for the future he would keep Court according to custom, and desired that the charges against the Clerk should be sent him in writing. And on Midsummer day in a full Court the Clerk was asked what he had to say for himself, and he desired that a Counsellor whom he had brought might be allowed to speak for him. He was answered That there was no man so fit to answer as himself, for that the Court were all tradesmen and he an Attorney at Law. The majority of the Court were for having him answer; but the Master and Wardens would hear the counsell who was called in, but in short had nothing to say for him, but said that the Clerk should ask all their pardons and promise to be good for the future. All the Members, excepting the Master and Upper Warden, deciding to proceed with the case, the Master

adjourned the Court. Against which illegal proceedings the Members protested, and sought counsel's advice, who informed them that they might turn the Master and Clerk out and choose others; but considering that Election day was fast approaching, they determined to wait quietly until that time. At which Court there were present the Master, Wardens, and thirteen Assistants. The usual custom being to nominate an Old Master and a New one, Mr Rogers was named as being next in rotation, and Mr Delaunay was nominated with him, to which the Master objected, and threatened to adjourn the Court if it was persisted in. Upon which an Ancient Member stood up and said 'So many of you as would have Mr Delaunay to be put in nomination with Mr Rogers hold up your hands.' Upon which thirteen Members held up their hands. Whereupon the Master and Wardens rose up, and withdrew themselves to the King's Head Tavern, but before they went out the same Member desired all that were for Mr Delaunay to remain and confirm their choice, and they accordingly did so.—Whereupon they proceeded to the Election, and appointed Saturday Oct^r 18th to be Audit day. John Humphries the Clerk having likewise withdrawn himself, was sent for to do his duty, but refused to come, for which neglect and contempt and for other crimes he was dismissed from his office of Clerk for ever.

"After several conferences with the Master a Court was held at which the Master-Elect Mr Delaunay desired that the Books and Charter should be laid on the Table according to custom, that they might choose Stewards, &c. The Master said the Clerk had them, and being desired to demand them, he declined to do so unless they would Elect Humphries Clerk again.—Upon which Notice was given to the Company's Tenants not to pay any Monies until further orders.

"The same afternoon the Master-Elect summoned the Master and Clerk before the Lord Mayor, but at length they were left to agree among themselves. Mr Aylward refused to deliver up the Books, and declared that he would destroy the Charter. Before they departed it was agreed to hold a Court on the 18th

Oct^r, and the Master not attending, M^r Roger Fisher was appointed Master for the occasion, and the New Master, Wardens, and Auditors, were sworn in and took their places, and kept Court according to custom."

1701 October 21.

"It was unanimously agreed, That we will endeavour to maintain the rights and privileges of our Company, and that if the late Master Thomas Aylward; Tim. Lee, Upper Warden; or John Humphreys, Clerk, or any other by their means shall bring any action, or cause any charge to be brought against any Member of this Company, we hereby promise to defend and keep harmless every such Member at the charge and expense of the Company."

November 10.

"Mr Thomas Aylward appearing at this Court was desired to sit down and take his place, Upon which he delivered the Key of the Chest to the Master, and delivered his Accounts to the eldest Auditor, and afterwards he sat down. A paper was then shewn to him, drawn up by J. Humphreys reflecting on several Members of the Court, being asked whether it was true or not. Mr Aylward declared that most of it was false."

1702 14th William III. March 3. Rep. Gore, No. 106, fo. 176.

"Whereas frequent complaints having been made of fraudulent practices used in the Company of ffounders, and particularly in obtaining freedoms for several persons by deceits, It is ordered that they do attend with all their Books, and that the several persons mentioned in the List as having been unduly made free of this City be also summoned to attend this Court upon this day seven-night."

1st Anne. June 9. Rep. Gore, No. 106, fo. 356.

"That the Books belonging to the Company of ffounders now in the custody of the Town Clerk be forthwith delivered back to Mr Thomas Aylward, the late Master, upon his giving a receipt for the same."

" Paid for 5 Leggs of Pork, a Sirline and Ribbs of			
Beef for Breakfast on my Lord Mayor's Day	£2	16	10
Spent and gave at my Lord Mayor's Court about			
obliging the Wardens to pay their ffines.	0	11	6
Spent about obliging Mr Turner to come on the			
Livery	0	11	0
Paid for arresting the 5 Men that broke open			
the Hall	0	12	6
Paid for 2 Warrts against Mr Aylward and			
Humphreys	0	4	8
Paid the Poultry Compter Officers on my Lord			
May ^{rs} Day	3	11	3
Paid for 2 Summonses to have the Stewards			
before the Lord Mayor	0	15	0
Paid for Music, 3 Trumpets and a Kettle Drum	2	5	0 "

1702 August 2.

"That for the future every Member of the Company shall pay 12^d Φ Quarter, in accordance with the Charter and Ordinances.

"That all Masters and Wardens for the future shall before they be sworn into their respective offices pay down their respective ffines of eight pounds each.

"That every Master before he be sworn into office shall give and sign a Bond and give security to the Company according to custom.

"That every person who shall hereafter be chosen Clerk to this Company shall give a Bond for £200, and security for his good service, and shall also give it under his hand that he will resign his place and quit the Hall within fourteen days if the Court shall think fitt."

September 19.

"That the next and all succeeding Clerks shall receive for his Salary £12 a year; according to custom 2^s/6^d for binding

each Apprentice; $2^s/6^d$ for making a Member free; and shall make proof of his good service before he be admitted into the Hall."

1702 September 28.

"Twelve Candidates having applied for the office of Clerk, were reduced to Four by shew of hands. Joshua Hadfield was chosen Clerk."

October 9.

"The Stewards chosen at the last Court having refused to comply with the orders of this Company to treat the Assistants, Livery and Yeomanry, or to pay their ffines: Ordered that they be summoned before the Lord Mayor to shew their reasons why they refuse."

1703 "Paid for $21\frac{1}{2}$ Yards of Broad Cloth and for Embroidering the Company's Arms upon it for ye stand £9 16 8"

February 8.

"That if any Members of the Company not exceeding Four are willing to come upon the Court of Assistants, and will pay down their money before their admittance, that such Members shall be admitted on the Court of Assistants."

March 6.

- "That the Members of the Court of Assistants not now present, shall pay the forfeitures for not appearing this day according to the Laws and Ordinances of the Company, and shall not be admitted to sit any more in this Court 'till they shall have paid the same.
- "That what Order or Orders shall for the future be made by the Court of Assistants of this Company shall be entered in

the Book of Orders of this Company, and the next Court day be read by the Clerk to the said Court; which said Order or Orders shall be as binding as if the Assistants had sett their hands to the said Order, as formerly hath been used by them."

1703 August 2.

"Upon reading the Charter in a full Court, it was fully resolved, That the Court would stand and act by, and fully maintain the Charter and Ordinances of the same, and it being then declared and made appear, that Mr Thomas Aylward, Mr Timothy Lee, and others, had been enemys to the Court—It was Ordered, That they should not be put in nomination for any office for the future."

September 10.

"Mr John Humphreys, the late Clerk, this day appeared in Court, and acknowledged his former crimes and misdemeanours, for which he was dismissed their service, and begged the Master, Wardens, and Assistants' pardons. Whereupon it was ordered, That the said Humphreys be discharged out of the Fleet Prison, wherein he now stands charged at the Company's suit, he paying all the fees."

September 27.

"That for the future, such persons as shall be chosen Stewards shall have a Bill of Fare given them of what they are to provide for the Stewards' dinner according to ancient custom, which if the Steward or Stewards shall refuse to accept and provide accordingly, he or they so refusing shall pay Ten pounds as a fine."

October 7.

- "That for the future the whole Court of Assistants shall have a free choice in the Election of a Master.
- "This Court having taken into consideration the affairs of the Company, and how easy it is to run into debt, but hard to

get out, and the Company being willing to do what in them lyeth to preserve and maintain not only the Hall, but also all the rights and privileges for the future, One good expedient they think will be to take care that the Company shall not run in debt for the future. They therefore order that if any Master or Wardens, or others, shall lay out or expend (without special order) more moneys than the Company's income will pay, such expense shall not be allowed them, but they shall pay the same out of their own private stock."

1703 October 18.

"That if any Member shall presume to speak or give his opinion in Court upon any matter without leave of the Master, or shall interrupt any person or persons of the Assistants speaking, such person so offending shall forfeit six pence to the Poor Box.—Renewed, 18th Oct^r, 1708."

"Accounts of Noah Delaunay, Master, from 21st October, 1701, to 18th October, 1703:—

"We, the Auditors elected and chosen by the Worshipful Company of Founders, to Audit the Accompts of Mr Noah Delaunay, Master of the said Company, have read and perused the whole accompts, receipts, and disbursements, and doe not only allow and approve the said accompts to be just and reasonable, but doe highly commend his good husbanding, industry, and diligence; and who, notwithstanding the charge in Law, hath bought a handsome Carpett for the Parlour table, a new Cloth for the Stand in Cheapside, paid off all the Company's old debts, which come to £105 2s. 6d., and paid off Underwood's Bond of £23 6s. 9d., of thirteen years' standing, and left the Company out of debt.

JOHN WHITE, THOMAS WEBB,
THOMAS BROWN, RICHARD NEVILL."

1704 "Paid to redeem the Company's Staff Head, being Pawned by the Beadle . . . £3 5 0"

1704 September 6.

"That the Whifflers, Music and Trophies, and other usual Ornaments of the Company, be and appear on Thursday next, being Thanksgiving Day, according to the direction of my Lord Mayor's precept.

"That it be left to the Master's discretion what sort and quantity of Wine should be provided for the Stand.

"That a Supper be provided for the Company after their return from the Stand."

1705 "Paid for a Table Cloth and Embroadring it .£5 6 Paid for lengthening the Cloth and Embroadring

the Company's Armes thereon 9 0 Paid for 3 doz. and 6 Buckets . 6 3 0 Paid for the Beadle's Gown . . 5 18 3 Beadle & Clerks' Salaries £12 each. "

October 29.

"The Master reported that he had received from Mr Henry Sherwin for his Steward's fine £4 in money, and for the remaining £6 had taken his bond to be paid at the said Sherwin's return from Jamaica."

"That the Beadle for the future, after his attendance on the Company, carry the Staff Head and his Gowne to the Hall and deliver them to the Clerk, and that he take care of them, and be accountable for the same."

March 4.

"The Complaint against Mr. Drury, one of the Court of Assistants for binding his son apprentice to the Drapers' Company, and for setting him up in trade for himself, having for himself neither served his time, nor been made free, and also for endeavouring to destroy and overturn the Company: Resolved,-that the said Mr. Drury should be removed and dismissed from his office as one of the Court of Assistants."

1706 October 17.

"Wee, whose names are hereunto written, being duly elected and chosen to audit the accounts of Mr. Richard Nevill, Master of the worshipful Company of Founders, from the 19th October, 1705, to the 17th October, 1706, have carefully perused the said accounts, and do not only allow and approve of the same to be a good and true account, but do highly commend and applaud his prudent wisdom and zeale in managing the affairs and business of the Company, and in discharging the trust reposed in him, to the great advantage of the Company. In having found and brought into the Livery of the Company, three and thirty new Members, some of whose names were not in the Company's books; and besides, over and above his paying the usual and yearly debt and expenses of the Company, has treated the Company genteelly and respectably, and paid off £200 of their old debt, and also several other debts amounting to £108 6s. 9d., and has paid to the auditors, to be delivered to the next Master, a balance of £39 9s. 11d.; for which great and laudable services we are of opinion, that he not only deserves the thanks of the whole Company, but that his name may be putt up in the public Hall, that so great and good services may not be soon forgotten; and accordingly, we have ordered his name to be putt up in the glass window, between the two parlors. In witness whereof, we have sett our hands, this 17th day of October, 1706.

John White, Samuel Applebury, Noah Delaunay, James Damping."

"Paid for painting the Master's name in the window and putting up the same . . £3 10 0"

August 29.

"That for the future the Auditors shall be four good and able men, whether the same shall be above or below the Chair, instead of the usual custom of choosing two who have served the office of Master and two from below the Chair."

1706 September 23.

"It appearing that Mr. Timothy Ley and others were consenting and accessory to the carrying away of the Company's Books, &c., to the great prejudice of the Company, Mr. Ley having also scandalously reflected upon several members of the Company when summoned before the Lord Mayor for non-payment of his Quarterage: It was ordered,—that the said Mr. Ley be dismissed from the office of one of the Court of Assistants of this Company.

"It being also alledged that Mr. Downton Bridges was also a party to the carrying away of the Books, Mr. Bridges declared that what he did was not wilfully but innocently: It was ordered,—that the said Mr. Bridges be continued as one of the Assistants, but not to be put in nomination for Master or any other office."

October 17.

"That for the future the Master of the Company shall not lend the Company's linen, pewter, knives, forks, brass, nor any other thing that is now moveable in the Hall to any person without an order from this Court."

February 3.

"Two members, summoned before the Court for speaking opprobrious words against the Master, Wardens, and the whole Court, submitted themselves to such fine as the Court should lay upon them,—fined 10s. which was paid accordingly."

1707 September 29.

"Promissory Notes taken for Stewards' Fines."

1708 May 3.

"That Mr. Withan be sued for the note under his hand for six pounds for his Livery Fine.

"That for the future neither the Master nor the Wardens

shall carry away any victuals out of the Hall upon any day that the Company treats."

1708 May 29.

"The Master and Wardens were fined for sitting in Court without their gowns, and paid their fines accordingly."

September 27.

"That the Livery Fine be increased to £8 over and above the seven and sixpence to the Clerk and Beadle.

"Fine for not serving the office of Master £10."

October 18.

"That the Master and Wardens do prosecute such person or persons of the Court of Assistants that have not for several Courts last past given their attendance."

"That for the future the Master shall not provide any Dinner at the Hall upon any of the Quarter-days."

1709 August 1.

"Master's Fine in future to be £12, but if he serves, then only £8 as formerly. Warden's fine to be £10 each, serve or not."

1710 August 7.

"That whosoever shall hereafter be chosen Master, shall before he be sworne, give a sufficient person or persons that dwell within the Bills of Mortality (as his security) such as the Court of Assistants shall approve of, and shall furnish the names thereof to the Auditors at least six days before Audit-day."

October 2.

"Warden's Fine for not serving in future to be £12, £10 only if he serves."

1710 October 11.

"The custody of the gown, staff and hood, be for the future committed to the Beadle."

October 16.

"The Stewards to have the use of the Company's linen, pewter, &c., for Lord Mayor's Day, they giving an undertaking to return the same clean, whole, and entire within six days."

1714 August 2.

"Three Members of the Court fined 2d each for departing from the Court without leave."

1716 September 24.

"That all persons hereafter serving the office of Master shall be excused paying any fine."

1717 May 6.

"That Mr. Brooks, for opprobrious language in the Court, be fined 20s according to the Company's Charter, and not to be admitted to sit any more in the Court until such fine be paid."

August 5.

"Mr. John Brooks acknowledging his offence, and desiring to be excused, on paying 5^s to the Poor Box: It was ordered accordingly."

1719 February 1.

"That if any Member of the Court of Assistants discover to any person out of Court any business done, or what was said in Court, be fined at the discretion of the Court.

"That the present, or any succeeding Master, not to expend upon any one Quarter-day (Lord Mayor's Quarter-day only excepted) exceeding seven pounds. "That the Auditors not to expend upon settling the Audit above the sum of three pounds, and the Audit Dinner to be at the Hall. Ten shillings only to be expended on any one first Monday in the month."

1720 October 12.

"Mr. Newman, Mr. Brooks, and Mr. Meakins, having for some time past neglected to attend the Court: Ordered that their names be struck out of the Court of Assistants."

October 18.

"That the Auditors be allowed seven pounds to expend in settling the Audit."

1724 October 19.

"That the late Master and Wardens take an Inventory of all the goods and effects belonging to the Company, and deliver the same to the new Master, and a Copy thereof to be left with the Clerk, who is to furnish every succeeding Master with a true Copy thereof."

1725 September 27.

"That the Wardens be each fined one shilling for not having the Keys of the Company's Chest."

1726 August 1.

"That for the future, all such Members of the Court of Assistants that shall come to the Court within one hour after the time mentioned in the Summons, and shall stay and keep Court, shall receive one shilling."

October 18.

"That the breakfast on Lord Mayor's Day for the Court and Livery be ready at Eleven o'Clock."

1727 May 1.

"That a Committee be appointed to enquire of any persons who shall work of the Founders' Trade, and not having a right to do so, such persons to be sued at the Company's charge."

October 18.

"That for the future the Clerk read the Minutes of the preceding Court, which if agreed to, shall be signed by the Master as an authority for the Clerk to engross them in the Book of Orders by the next Court-day."

1729 May 5.

"Letter read from Mr. North the Master, stating that he was at present under misfortunes, and unable to make up his accounts, but would endeavour to make them up in a small time, and desired that the Court would cause another person to serve for the remainder of the year. Whereupon it was resolved that Mr. North be dismissed accordingly.

"Ann Story having served Mrs. Ann Kemp seven years was made free."

June 7.

"That the Master shall make no entertainment at the Hall for the women, neither any other Master for the future, without an order from the Court."

December 11.

- "That the Beadle shall give security by bond with two good persons in the sum of £50."
- "Records missing to 2nd August, 1736, when the Court consisted of Master, Wardens, and twenty-nine Assistants."

1736 August 2.

"Eight freemen being thought proper persons to be chosen on the Livery: Ordered, That they be summoned before the Lord Mayor."

October 29.

"The Master received Quarterage of twenty-two Assistants and returned the same to them."

1739 August 6.

"That the Master employ some person to buy such Weights of the Makers as are not stamped at the Hall according to the Charter, in order to proceed against such Makers."

1740 February 2.

"That four persons be taken on the Court of Assistants in order to defray the expenses of the Company.

"That the Clerk write to M^r Dale and M^r Warner to desist exercising the Trade of a Casting Founder."

1743 January 2.

"The Committee relating to the sealing and sizing of Weights reported that they had prepared a petition to the Parliament on behalf of the Company, and that the said petition had been laid before some of the Gentlemen of the Royal Society and some of the City Members; Ordered, That the petition be engrossed and sealed with the Company's Seal, and that the Committee prosecute the same as they shall think most proper.

"That the Master borrow any sum not exceeding £100 towards defraying the necessary charges of the above petition."

1744 February 4.

"That a petition be preferred to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for them to join with this Company in an advertisement relating to the making and Sizing of Brass Weights."

1745 February 3.

"That the Scale Maker be paid only one guinea a year for cleaning and keeping the Scales in order. Altered to $1\frac{1}{2}$ guineas at the next Court."

1746 May 5.

"That Six of the Livery be called on the Court of Assistants: paid their Fines of £12 each. The Court at this time consisting of twenty-eight persons, besides the Master and Wardens."

October 29.

"The Searchers chosen on Election day were sworn this day. Ordered, That a Warrant be executed with them according to custom."

1747 October 19.

"Thomas Foster, a Freeman of the Company, being sued for $11\frac{1}{2}$ Years' Quarterage paid £2 . 2 . 0, and applied to be excused the remainder, and also the Law Charges; but the Court believing him to be in good circumstances, refused the application."

October 29.

"Mr Walker, Carpenter, agreed to keep the Stand and Music place in good repair, and to take it down and to put it up once a year on Lord Mayor's day, and keep the Stand in a convenient place, dry, and provide proper servants to attend the Stand when put up, during the term of seven years, at £7 per year."

1749 May 1.

"That M^r John Watkins having refused to serve as one of the Stewards, shall forfeit the sum of five pounds, and be dismissed from his place of Livery of this Company."

1750 February 17.

"Resolved to petition the Court of Common Council That from henceforth no person using the Trade of a Founder be permitted to take up his freedom of this City but in the said Company of Founders; which petition having been referred to a Committee, the Master and Wardens were examined in support thereof, and having fully proved their case, an Act of Common Council was agreed to and a Bill brought in accordingly, 20th June, 1750."

1751 August 5.

" $\mathbf{M}^{\mathbf{r}}$ Warden Astley fined 2/- for not appearing in Court in his Livery Gown."

1753 August 3.

"M^{rs} Jacomb, summoned for selling Brass Weights without being first sized at Founders' Hall, and for counterfeiting the Company's Mark, said that the Company might do their worst. Upon which it was Ordered, That M^{rs} Jacomb be prosecuted for her said offence, proceedings were taken accordingly, and on the 9th Feb^y following on her application, It was Ordered, That upon M^{rs} Jacomb paying £50 towards the Company's expenses, all further prosecution should be stayed."

October 18.

"By an Act of Parliament of the 24th year of the reign of his present Majesty, George II., it was enacted That the Swearing in of the Lord Mayor, hereto held on the 29th October, should be kept and observed on the 9th November in every year: It is therefore ordered by this Court, That the Quarterly Court day heretofore held on the 29th October shall for the future be held on the said 9th day of November." *

^{*} On the 22nd May, 1751, was passed that remarkable Act for regulating the commencement of the year, and correcting the Calendar agreeable to the Gregorian computation, which had been long adopted by most other kingdoms. It was, by this Statute, enacted, that the year should for the future begin on the first of January, and that the eleven intermediate or nominal days between the

1755 February 3.

"That all persons that exercise the trade of a Founder, and free of any other Company, should be invited to become free of this Company, as Love Brothers; and that the Master and Wardens, for the time being, shall be at liberty to make such persons free without any fee or expense from them, except two shillings for the King's duty; such persons not to be called on any office of this Company."

1756 August 2.

"The Hall keeper of Guildhall being paid half the money that is received for sealing the weights, it is ordered that a demand be made in future of his quota, towards the expenses of files, stamps, scales, &c."

September 27.

"A list of fees was settled and allowed of; three copies thereof to be put up in such places in the Hall as the Master and Wardens shall direct."

1757 September 26.

"Mr. Robert Goadby applied to be translated from this Company to the Stationers' Company, which was agreed to, on his paying a fine of £20, in addition to the Clerk and Beadle's fees, and his quarterage, all which he paid accordingly."

2nd and 14th September, 1752, should, for that year, be omitted; so that the day which would otherwise have been called the 3rd September, was dated the 14th. By this correction, the Equinoxes and Solstices happen nearly on the same nominal days on which they fell at the Council of Nice, in the year 325. This Act was modelled with great skill and learning by the Earl of Macclesfield, and was productive of great utility; for, besides the computation being more correct than the former style, the correspondence between English merchants and those of foreign countries was much facilitated, mistakes in business were removed, and errors in chronology obviated.—Harrison's London, p. 389.

1758 February 6.

"That for the future the pensioners be paid out of the poor's money, and not out of the Company's money, and that they be widows of Liverymen, and no other be admitted for the future."

May 1.

"The Clerk reported that he had attended the Committee of the House of Commons, touching the sizing and marking of brass weights, with a copy of the Company's Charter, Bye Laws, &c."

October 18.

"That every Master's security bond be made in the penalty of £100."

1762 May 3.

"That Mr. Dance, the City Surveyor, be paid £3 3s. for the ground for the stand, last Lord Mayor's Day."

1763 May 2.

"That such journeymen and porters who are free of this Company, shall for the future have their quarterage mitigated to two shillings per year, instead of four shillings.

"A weight made of lead and covered with brass was brought to be sealed. The Court apprehending that such weights could not properly be called brass weights, and were an imposition on the public; resolved, that such weights should not be sealed."

1764 February 9.

- "That all Members of the Court residing beyond the distance of a twelve-penny stage coach fare, be excused attendance on Court days.
- "That for the future there be no breakfast on Lord Mayor's day, except when the Company goes to the stand.
 - "Court-Master, Wardens, and thirty-five Assistants."

1764 May 7.

"That the Company be paid for the future £2 12s. 6d. for the use of the Court room and parlour, for every funeral."

November 9.

"An apprentice having applied for his freedom, his master objected that he had not served him faithfully, having refused to work longer than from six o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening; whereas, he ought to have worked until nine o'clock. The Court were of opinion that the usual hours were from six to eight o'clock, and admitted him to his freedom."

1765 April 1.

"The two late Beadles of the Company having been paid a yearly salary of £6, for what it appears they never did anything, they charging in their bills for every thing they did. It was ordered, that for the future the Beadle should deliver all summonses, and attend upon all occasions as Beadle of the Company.

"That the allowance of ten shillings a year for winding the clock be discontinued, the Beadle living in the Hall, and having the benefit thereof, ought to do it without making any charge for so doing.

"That the Beadle be allowed yearly for washing the linen, £1 10s., and no more, which we think is very sufficient for that purpose.

"That the Beadle shall be allowed yearly for cleaning the knives, forks, and brasses, £1 10s., and no more, and fifteen shillings for scouring and cleaning the pewter. That ten shillings and sixpence be allowed yearly for chairwomen, for cleaning the Hall and other places. That one shilling and sixpence per annum be allowed for sawdust, oil, and trimming the lamps. One shilling yearly for porters. That the Beadle be paid for sizing the weights, one shilling per gross, as at

present, and also for collecting the quarterage; that the fees remain as at present, and that he shall have lodging and rooms in the Hall; and we are of opinion that upon a moderate calculation, the Beadle's place of this Company, according to the above allowances, will be upwards of £60 per annum."

1766 May 5.

"That the pensioners be paid five shillings and threepence per quarter, instead of three shillings and fourpence per quarter."

1767 August 3.

"Mr. Samuel Smith applied to be discharged from this Company, and to be translated to the Fishmongers' Company, which was agreed to, Mr. Smith paying a fine of £24."

November 9.

"The Master acquainted the Court that he and the Wardens, and three other senior Members of the Court of Assistants attended and consented to the translation of Mr. Samuel Smith to the Fishmongers' Company.

"Mr. Edward Warner, Citizen and Draper of London, but exercising the trade of a Founder, desired to be admitted a Love Brother of this Company, which was granted, on his paying a fine of one guinea to the Company, and the Clerk's and Beadle's fees, which he did, and was sworn and admitted accordingly."

1769 February 6.

"That the Charter be read yearly to the Court of Assistants, on the first Monday in May."

October 18.

"Mr. William Phillips being chosen Beadle, resigned his office as one of the Court of Assistants."

1771 February 4.

"A printed copy of the abstract of the Act of Common Council, for regulating the Company of Founders, be sent to each Member of the Company, and all other persons exercising the trade of a Founder."

May 6.

"That the Clerk's salary be £20, with the usual fees."

1772 May 4.

"Mr. Lotall applied to have the fine which he paid on being made free of this Company returned to him, he being by trade a Clockmaker, and the Chamberlain refusing to make him free of any other Company than the Clockmakers', the said Company having an Act of Common Council for that purpose. Ordered, that the said fine be returned, and the Clerk and Beadle at the same time returned their fees."

1773 February 1.

"Upon the petition of the Beadle, it was ordered, that the annual sum of £8 8s. be tacked to his salary."

May 3.

"Mr. John Cole, who was, on the 9th November last admitted in the Livery of this Company, attended this day at the Company's Hall, and a message being sent from him, by the Beadle of this Company, to the Court, then and there sitting, that the said Mr. Cole requested this Court that he might be cloathed in his Livery Gown and Hood in open Court, apprehending that he was not regularly a Liveryman without such ceremony, and that he might, when cloathed, be received and acknowledged as a Liveryman of this Company. Whereupon, it was ordered accordingly, and Mr. Warden Holmes and Mr. Warden Trent quitted their seats and went without the folding doors of the Hall, where Mr. Cole was waiting, and a

Livery Gown and Hood was given into the hands of the said Mr. Holmes and Mr. Trent, Mr. Holmes taking in his right hand, the right hand sleeve of such Gown, and Mr. Trent taking the left of the said Gown in his hand, when Mr. Holmes introduced the right arm of said Mr. Cole into the right hand sleeve of the said Gown, and Mr. Trent then introducing the left into the left arm sleeve of the aforesaid Gown: Mr. Cole being thus gowned, Mr. Holmes proceeded to put on a Hood belonging to the said Gown, on the head of the said Mr. Cole, Mr. Cole being thus gowned and hooded, which he did. Mr. Holmes came into open Court, and informed this Company thereof, and enquired whether they were ready to receive Mr. Cole, which was answered in the affirmative. being immediately commanded, the folding doors ordered to be opened wide, and Mr. Cole was desired to come into the Court Room. Whereupon, the said doors were opened accordingly, and the Beadle of this Company having on his Gown, and the Company's staff in his right hand, came forward int othe Court Room, Mr. Cole following (being the centre) having Mr. Holmes on his right hand, and Mr. Trent on his left, was by them introduced to the Master and the Court of Assistants, the said Mr. Holmes informing the Court of Mr. Cole's request; whereupon, the Master rising from his chair, and the rest of the Court from their seats, the Master with his right hand, taking the right hand of the said Mr. Cole therein, and holding the same, with an audible voice expressed the words following, viz.—'Gentlemen, I pronounce Brother Cole a Liveryman of this Company;' whereupon, the rest of the Court taking Mr. Cole by the right hand, and shaking the same, acknowledged and received him as such, the Master at the same time inviting Mr. Cole to dine with the Company this day, which Mr. Cole very genteely excused himself from, alledging that he was engaged in parish business or he should gladly have accepted the invitation. Mr. Cole then bowing respectfully to the Court, took his leave of them very politely, and gave two shillings and sixpence to the Beadle, and the like sum to the poor box."

1773 November 9.

"A freeman attended to bind an apprentice, but, being greatly in arrears of his quarterage, it was ordered, that the whole arrears should be paid before such apprentice should be bound to him.

"That the Beadle be permitted to size and mark the following weights, viz.—one guinea, half guinea, and quarter guinea; that the price for sizing such weights should be sixpence per dozen."

1774 May 19.

"The Clerk reported that a Bill had been introduced into the House of Commons, for regulating the weights of the gold and silver coinage of the realm, and which would entirely take away the rights and privileges of the Company; conferences had been held with the City members, and a clause introduced into the Bill, protecting the rights and interests of the Company."

November 9.

"The Charter was this day read to the Court and Livery, in pursuance of notice given for that purpose.

"Mr. James Sims refusing to take upon himself the office of steward, ordered, that the said James Sims should be proceeded against at law, for such refusal and contempt."

1775 November 9.

"That the sum of twenty guineas be given for the use of the soldiers employed in His Majesty's service in America, and for the relief of the widows and orphans of such men as have fallen in defending the constitutional government of this country."

1776 March 8.

"The Clerk reported the occasion of the nonsuit obtained by John Sims against this Company, that there was no evidence to ascertain the making of the bye law on which the Company prosecuted him, and that the only way to punish the defendant was to procure a new set of bye laws forthwith.

"Paid the Clerk in the cause, Founders' Company against Mr. Sims, including charges of the defendant's attorney, as taxed, £96 17s. 5d."

1777 February 17.

"The Clerk read the draft of a new set of bye laws, as settled by Counsel:—

"First.—That every Member having served or fined for Under Warden, being called on the Court, should be admitted without paying any fine. But if called on the Court without having so fined or served, that then he should pay the sum of £10 for his Assistant's fine, and then such Member should be chosen Under Warden.

"Second.—That no Court of Assistants shall and may consist of less than nine Members, whereof the Master and one of the Wardens to be two.

"Third.—That two Stewards only shall be elected for providing a dinner for this Company annually on Lord Mayor's day, as directed by the ordinances.

"Fourth.—That if the Court shall think proper, at any time to dismiss any Member for improper conduct, or disobedience to the rules and ordinances of the Company, the same shall be carried by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at three several Courts of Assistants.

"Ordered, that the opinion of Counsel be taken as to the Company's being restrained to the number of fifteen Assistants, and no more, this Company being of opinion, they were, by the words of the Charter, confined to have *not less* than fifteen Assistants; but not that they were confined to that number, and no more."

May 5.

"That at every election of Clerk to this Company (which should be by ballot) the candidates should not be reduced to

any smaller number, and that any Member of the Court absent on such occasion, should be allowed to send his deputation to the Master."

1777 June 2.

"At a meeting of the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Company: present, the Master, two Wardens, twelve Assistants, twenty-nine Livery, fifty-nine Commonalty; the Master stated that the meeting was for the purpose of making and agreeing to certain new Bye Laws. The Company's agent was then ordered to read over the Company's Charter, their ancient Bye Laws, and the draft of the intended Bye Laws, which he accordingly did.

"Resolved, that the draft of the intended Bye Laws be left at the Hall, for the inspection of every Member of the Company, for the space of three months."

October 18.

"That the Charter of this Company be read in the Hall on Lord Mayor's day next, at one o'clock, and that a N.B. for that purpose be inserted at the bottom of the summons for that day."

1778 February 2.

"That the standard weights, for the coinage of silver, be procured for the use of the Company."

October 18.

"By direction of the Court, the new Master gave Mr. John Cole, the late Master, a note for £77 13s. 9d., being the balance due to him from this Corporation.

"That the Master have liberty, at every quarterly Court or election day, to invite two friends to dinner, and that each of the Wardens have liberty to introduce one; and that in case any other Member of this Court shall invite a friend, that he shall pay for every such friend the sum of five shillings."

1779 May 4.

"At a Court of Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty: present, the Master, Wardens, eleven Assistants, and twenty-nine Liverymen; the new Bye Laws, as settled by Counsel, were read, and unanimously agreed to."

October 18.

"That £500 in the reduced three per cent. Bank Annuities be sold out, to pay Mr. John Jenkin, the late Master, the balance due to him. Sold at £60 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

"That Mr. Charles Delwave be appointed to take care of the Company's scales, &c., in the room of Mr. Read, and that he be allowed £2 10s. per annum."

1780 October 18.

"That the Clerk wait upon Mr. B. Smith (one of the Court of Assistants) for the quarterage due from him to the Company, and also acquaint him of the difficulty of making a Court for the transaction of the business of the said Company, and therefore request the favour of his resignation of the said office."

November 9.

"That the six Ushers be allowed two shillings and sixpence each for their attendance, instead of being supplied with ribbons, as usual."

1781 October 18.

"That the journeymen who are not upon the Livery (on account of their ill behaviour, particularly on last Lord Mayor's day) be not admitted into the Hall on Lord Mayor's day next."

1782 February 4.

"That the Clerk pay the R^{t.} Hon. Lord Loughborough, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, his fee, for looking over and settling the draft of the intended Bye Laws."

1782 August 5.

"John Mullins and Thomas Boston, who were summoned for the Livery, and not attending; ordered, that the Clerk acquaint them that unless they take up their Livery at the next Court, that he has orders to proceed against them."

September 23.

"Mr. George Cooke, who was elected Master for the year ensuing, desired to be admitted to fine for the said office, as he resided in the country (Lincoln), which being granted, he paid the sum of £12, 7s. 6d. for that purpose."

1783 February 3.

"The new set of Bye Laws, as settled by Lord Mansfield and Lord Loughborough, were signed by all the Members present."

1785 February 7.

"The Clerk laid before the Court the several bills due from the Company, and desired to know what methods should be taken to discharge the same: ordered, that Mr. Thomas King (the Clerk) be desired to advance to this Company the sum of £200, and that he be allowed £5 per cent. interest thereon, and that he do forthwith discharge all the bills."

May 2.

"Sixteen persons summoned to take up their Livery."

October 31.

"That Mr. Lewis, of the New London Tavern, Cheapside, provide a dinner for seventy of the Livery, on the 9th November next (being Lord Mayor's day) and that he be allowed for the same, four shillings per head (including strong beer, bread, butter, cheese, &c.) and that dinner be upon the table at two o'clock precisely."

1787 November 5.

"That Mr. Lewis (as above) provide, &c., for seventy of the Livery, at four shillings per head (including strong beer, ale, bread, butter, cheese, and lemons) and one shilling each for supper; dinner at half-past two precisely."

1788 November 10.

"That the Master and Wardens attend the Court in their Livery Gowns, or forfeit two shillings and sixpence to the poor's box."

1790 February 1.

"That the Beadle's salary be £15 per annum, and not be permitted to work out as a journeyman."

August 2.

"That the Beadle be allowed one chaldron of coals yearly, and also three dozen of candles.

"William Borradaile was elected a Member of the Court of Assistants, in the room of William Kinman, a bankrupt.

"That letters be written to Benjamin Smith, Esq., of the Isle of Wight, and Mr. George Cooke, of Lincoln, acquainting them of the difficulty the Company are often put to in making a Court for transacting the business of the Company, on account of their absence from London, and to know if it would be agreeable to them to resign their places as Members of the Court."

1792 February 6.

"That in future, the senior of the Court take the chair in the absence of the Master."

September 24.

"That it be recommended to the Master and Wardens not to put the Company to the expense of a dinner, at the monthly Courts. "That the Master be at liberty to invite, to the quarterly dinner, one friend, as also his security. The Wardens, one friend each, and that, if any person be introduced by any other Members of the Court, that he shall forfeit one guinea to the poor's box.

"That on Lord Mayor's day, the Livery be called over, and each Member take their place according to seniority. That at this dinner the Master be at liberty to invite three friends, including his security. The Wardens two each, the Stewards one each, and that the Livery be not, on any account whatsoever, permitted to bring any person with them."

1793 October 18.

"That for the future no tea or coffee be introduced into the room where the Company dine, but that such gentlemen who choose to drink tea or coffee, have the same in another room."

1794 November 3.

"That Mr. Griffiths, of the *Horns Tavern*, Doctors' Commons, provide a dinner for eighty of the Livery, on Lord Mayor's day, at four shillings and sixpence per head, and one shilling for supper. Dinner at three o'clock."

1795 February 3.

"That no quarterly or other dinner be paid by the Company."

September 29.

"There not being sufficient Members present to form a Court, the election of Master, &c., be postponed to October the 5th."

October 5.

" Neither Master nor Wardens present."

November 2.

"That on account of the high price of provisions, the annual dinner, usual on Lord Mayor's day, be omitted.

"On mature consideration of the Company's affairs, it was ordered, that there be no quarterly nor other dinner in the next year at the Company's expense."

1796 September 26.

"That as two stewards, properly enabled to serve the office, cannot be immediately fixed upon, the annual dinner, on Lord Mayor's day, be omitted."

1798 February 19.

"Moved, that the subscription now opened for the defence of the country be taken into consideration. Resolved, that it be taken into consideration at the next Court; at which there being not sufficient Members present to make a Court, it was agreed to meet again on the following Monday, and that the Court should dine at the *Horns Tavern*, Doctors' Commons, at three o'clock."

1799 April 1.

"That the Company's income be estimated at £120, and that a return of that sum be made to the Commissioners."

1800 October 18.

"That there be no dinner for either the Court or Livery on Lord Mayor's Day next, owing to the very high price of provisions."

November 9.

"Upon the petition of the Beadle, it was ordered, that in future the Beadle be allowed one shilling and sixpence per dozen for adjusting and sixing the quarter and half-hundred Weights."

1804 August 6.

"At this Court, ten freemen, who had been summoned, attended, and took up their Livery."

1805 February 4.

"That each Member of the Court who keeps a residence in town, shall forfeit the sum of two shillings and sixpence, for every non-attendance in time, at a quarterly Court."

1806 February 6.

"The Court took into consideration the propriety of disposing of the Plate for the use of the poor. Resolved, that the Master and Wardens, assisted by the Clerk, do search the books, to learn what entries are made therein relative to the said Plate, and report to the next Court."

May 5.

"Report that they had searched the books, and were not able to find any entries relating to the Three Silver Tankards,* but found that the Spoons were purchased by the Company; and also, that one or two of the books belonging to the Company were missing. Question adjourned."

1807 August 3.

"Indenture from the Exchequer relative to the Weights, acknowledging the receipt of certain standard Weights, sized and sealed by His Majesty's standard Weights, remaining in the Exchequer."

September 26.

"F. J. Bouchet having been summoned to take up his Livery, threw the summons at the Beadle, and behaved with great indecency and insolence to the Court. Ordered, that he be served with an action to compel him to do so."

December 22.

"F. J. Bouchet attended, and stating his inability to take up his Livery, prayed that the proceedings might be stayed, upon his paying the costs, which was agreed to."

^{*} See Benefactions.

1811 February 4.

"The Master acquainted the Court that several persons were in the habit of stamping their own Weights, and neglected to bring them to the Hall for that purpose. Resolved, that the Charter and Bye Laws be delivered to Mr. Gatty, Attorney-at-Law, to consider the best method to proceed thereon.

"The petition of the freemen journeymen Brass Founders was read, complaining that many persons were employed by Masters in the trade, who never served any apprenticeship thereto, and that they had applied to shops where they could not get employ; and upon examination it appeared that frequently there were not free journeymen sufficient to supply the trade. Consideration postponed."

1813 October 18.

"That the Court do not meet on Lord Mayor's Day next."

1814 February 7.

"Drafts of two letters, relative to the making and adjusting of Brass Weights, and their being neglected to be brought to the Hall to be marked, were read and approved."

December 12.

"Sarah Bruce, widow of late Beadle, allowed ten guineas per annum, during pleasure. Continued until her death, July, 1854."

1815 September 28.

"That the order of the 4th February, 1805, relative to forfeitures to the Poor's Box, be extended to all General Courts, and that Members who attend in time be allowed five shillings each for coach hire."

1822 August 5.

"That in future, the cash belonging to this Company be kept at Messrs. Ladbroke and Co., Bankers, in the name of the Company, and that the Master, for the time being, be empowered to draw for the same, as required."

1824 September 6.

"That Charles Hollier be appointed Clerk in the room of William Bond, Esq., deceased. Ordered, that the freedom of the Company be presented to the said Charles Hollier."

September 17.

- "List of Livery ordered to be printed.
- "That the expense of printing and delivering letters for promoting the election of Mr. William Gillman to the vacant situation of Bridge Master, be paid by the Court."

1825 May 2.

- "That each Member of the Court have the privilege of inviting a friend to the Court dinners twice in each year. This order renewed 5th February, 1827.
- "That Mr. W. Borradaile, of King's Arms Yard, Solicitor, be appointed Assistant Clerk to the Company for the remainder of this year."

August 1.

- "Several persons who had been summoned to take up their Livery, failing to attend, it was ordered, that they should be summoned peremptorily to attend at the next quarterly Court for that purpose.
- "That Mr. Barnes, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Hornsby, and Mr. Mayor, be requested to relinquish their office as Members of the Court of Assistants, as by their non-attendance, there

was great difficulty to procure a full Court, and the business of the Company greatly impeded.

"That in future the fees, on all bindings, be as follows:—Stamps, £2, 2s. 6d.; Orphan Fund, 2s. 6d.; Company, £1, 1s.; Clerk, 5s. 0d.; Beadle, 2s. 6d.: £3, 13s. 6d."

1825 September 5.

- " Notice given of the death of the Clerk, Mr. Hollier.
- "Committee appointed to superintend the alteration of the mark of the different Weights, and to do therein as they may deem expedient."

October 18.

- "That the salary of the Clerk be increased from £20 to £40 per annum.
- "That the Livery of the Company be invited to dine with the Court of Assistants on Lord Mayor's day."

December 5.

"A warrant from the Court of Exchequer, authorising the Company to use the Weights under the Act IV. George IV., was ordered to be deposited in the iron chest."

December 13.

- "Report of the Committee, authorising a new scale of charges for stamping Brass Weights, was unanimously agreed to.
- "It was also agreed, that a new set of Punches be made, and that the one ounce Weight have the letter A placed thereon, and that 1826, in figures, be placed at the side of the ewer, as follows:—18 on one side and 26 on the other, on all Weights commencing with one ounce and upwards; and that all below the ounce be marked with the ewer as heretofore."

1825 December 22.

"That the money received in the Poor's Box be made up by the Master out of the funds in his hands, to make the sum of £2 each for the ten poor women who have applied for their pension."

1826 May 1.

"The petition of the Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers was read. Resolved, that a letter be written, declining to render them any assistance.

"That the Beadle be allowed £1 per week, in lieu of his former allowance of one shilling per dozen.

"That the Livery fine be £15, 15s., in lieu of the former fine of £8.

"That the fine of freedom by purchase be £2 10s., and that the fine by service or patrimony be £1 12s. 6d. That the following be the fees:—

	£ s.	đ.			£	s.	đ.
Redemption Stamp	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0	Servitude or Patrimony	•		12	6
	0 5		\ \alpha_1				0
Beadle	0 2	6	Clerk		. 0	5	0
25000020			Beadle	•	. 0	2	6
	£5 17	6					
					£3	0	0

"That the fine on the election of Upper or Under Warden be £15, in the lieu of the former fine of £10.

"That the fine paid on the election of a Member of the Court of Assistants be £15, in lieu of the former fine of £10."

1828 April 3.

"That no Member who may attend at any Court, convened by the Master, after one o'clock, shall receive the usual sum of five shillings; and that all Members of the Court who arrive after that time, or are absent throughout the Meeting, be fined two shillings and sixpence each."

1828 May 1.

"That the Clerk write to Mr. Mayor and Mr. Joseph Warner, requesting them to resign, if not able to attend the usual Meetings of the Company."

June 5.

"In pursuance of a requisition from the Lord Mayor, the Beadle was ordered to attend at the door of the Guildhall, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

"Moved by Mr. James Burrows, Upper Warden, seconded by Mr. John Williams, Under Warden, and resolved unanimously, that all transactions relating to the Company that shall take place at every monthly or quarterly Court, shall be recorded on the minutes.

"Moved and seconded by the same parties, and resolved unanimously, that all business relating to the Company shall be transacted at the Court, and not elsewhere.

"That an iron chest be purchased for the use of the Company, to be kept in the room where the Court do meet; also two keys, one to be in the custody of the Master, the other of the Clerk for the time being; and that the books shall be kept there always, and never removed from the Court."

September 19.

- "Meeting, to examine and arrange the books and records, &c., of the Company, on account of many of them being much neglected and exposed.
- "That an inventory of the property of the Company be inserted in a book, kept for that purpose."

1829 May 21.

"That one guinea be charged for turning over an apprentice, viz.—thirteen shillings and sixpence to the Company, and seven shillings and sixpence to Clerk and Beadle.

"That every person who brings a person to take up his freedom, shall be entitled to one guinea."

September 24.

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Mr. Thomas Mears, the ex-Master, for his very great exertions, liberal conduct, and indefatigable labor, in promoting the best interests of the Company, and instituting a subscription, by which a charitable fund has been established for the relief of the poor of this Company."*

December 3.

"That the Court do in future appoint the house where they are to dine at their Quarterly and Livery Dinners, and that they do continue to dine at the Albion, as long as the Court approve of their treatment."

December 22.

"That at the Quarterly and Livery Dinners of this Company the Members of the Court do take precedence at the table, to the right and left of the Master and Wardens, according to the seniority of their election on the Court, and that each Member of the Court introducing a friend, that friend be placed next immediately above such friend introducing him (except as to the Wardens).

"That the Beadle of the Company do attend in his Livery Gown, as used to be the custom, at such dinners, sufficiently early to receive the tickets and names of all visitors, and make a list of them for the information of the Master, and to put a ticket,

^{*} See Charitable Fund.

with the name of each and every gentleman intending to dine, into the plate where he is to sit, so that on entering the diningroom, he will immediately know where his station is, according to the following plan:—

Master,

Warden,
Master's Friend,
Warden's Friend,
Senior Member's Friend,
Senior Member,
Third Senior Member's Friend,
Third Senior,
Fifth Senior's Friend,
Fifth Senior, &c., &c.

Under Warden,
Master's Friend,
Under Warden's Friend,
Second Senior's Friend,
Second Senior,
Fourth Senior's Friend,
Fourth Senior,
Sixth Senior's Friend,
Sixth Senior, &c., &c.

1830 May 6.

"That in future, should it be requisite to elect any gentleman on the Court, who has not served the offices of Under and Upper Warden, before he can take his seat as a Member of the Court, he must pay the fines attached to those offices, as well as the fine for coming on the Court; such gentlemen to be entitled to the same privileges as if they had served the offices."

August 5.

"Mr. John Moxon elected on the Court, and paid the fines for Under and Upper Warden and Assistant: total, £46, 2s. 6d."

September 24.

"Members of the Court to be allowed to introduce one or more friends to each dinner of the Company, by consent of the Master, on payment of one guinea for every friend so invited. "That Mr. Pontifex, of Kentish Town, be summoned to the Court of Requests, for quarterage."

1830 October 18.

"That Mr. Frederick Thornhill be summoned to the Court of Requests for his quarterage."

December 22.

"The Clerk reported that he had summoned Mr. Pontifex to the Kingsgate Court of Requests, when the Court required the production of the original Charter. The summons had therefore been waived for the authority of this Court.

"The Clerk also reported that he had summoned Mr. Thornhill to the City Court of Requests, when the Court requested evidence that the rightful expenditure of the Company required such a contribution, and that he had waived the summons for the opinion of the Court.

"Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to examine the Charter, as regards the power of the Company to compel persons carrying on the trade of Founders to take up their freedom in this Company, they being freemen or not of another Company.

"Also, whether this Company have the power to compel persons, freemen of this Company, and at the same time free or not free of another Company, to pay up all fines due to this Company."

1831 January 20.

"That the Court dine here in their Court Room on next quarterly Court day, and that no visitors be admitted."

1831 May 5.

"That Mr. Joseph Mayer, not having attended any meetings of the Company since August 5th, 1822, be dismissed from being one of the Assistants of this Court. The above resolution carried for the second time, August the 4th; third time, September 24th.

"The Committee appointed to examine the Charter reported: that they are of opinion that quarterage can be recovered for the general purposes of the Company.

"That it does not appear, by the Charter, that the Court can compel Founders to take up their freedom in this Company."

September 1.

"Mr. Soward attended and took up his freedom; the usual donation of one guinea was claimed, and received by the Ward Beadle of Bishopsgate, who had introduced him."

September 24.

"Committee appointed to ascertain as nearly as possible the income of the Company, and to consider the best means of reducing the expenditure to meet the exigencies of the times, and to report the result of their enquiry and opinion to the next Court."

October 18.

- "Report. That the Master shall have four visitors' tickets only during the year; the Wardens two tickets each; and each of the Assistants one ticket during the year.
- "That the Members of the Court only dine in their Court Room on the 18th October, and at the May quarterly Court. That the August dinner be held at Blackwall, and a Livery dinner every year on the 9th of November.

"That the expense of the Oyster Feast be paid by the Master this year, and by the new Wardens at the next Oyster Feast."

1831 November 3.

"That the Clerk enter a case at the Chamberlain's Office against the admission of Mr. Robert Williams into the freedom of the City in any other Company than the Founders'."

1832 January 5.

"In obedience to a precept from the Lord Mayor, requiring a return of the Freemen and Liverymen of this Company, the Clerk, assisted by the Beadle, went through the register, from the year 1770 to the present time, and made a return of 350 Freemen, of whom 130 are Liverymen."

January 11.

"Order of Common Council, 9th May, 1753, to be hung up in the Chamberlain's Office; entered in the minutes.

"By virtue of this Act, it was enacted that from the 29th September, 1753, all and every person and persons, not being free of the said City, occupying, using, or exercising the art, trade, or manual occupation of a Founder, within the City of London or liberties thereof, shall take upon himself the freedom, and be made a Freeman of the said Company of Founders.

"And that no person or persons than using or exercising, or who should thereafter use, occupy, or exercise the said art, trade, or manual occupation of a Founder, should, from and after the 29th September, 1753, be admitted by the Chamberlain of the said City, or go into any other Company than the said Company of Founders.

"And that if any person (other than and except such persons as were on the 29th September, 1753, free of the said City) should, at any time or times, from and after the said 29th

September, 1753, occupy, use, or exercise the art, trade, or manual occupation of a Founder, within the said City or liberties thereof, not being free of the said City, and not being free of the said Company of Founders, then every such person (other than and except as aforesaid) shall forfeit and pay the sum of £5 for every such offence.

(Signed) Michael Tovey,
Clerk of the Worshipful Company of Founders."

1832 February 2.

"That in future, the yearly examination of the register be held at the February Quarterly Court."

August 2.

"The Clerk reported, that in pursuance of a requisition from the Sheriffs of London, requiring one written list and two printed lists of the Livery of the Company entitled to vote, in the election of Members for the City of London, pursuant to 2 William IV., c. 45, he had prepared such lists, and returned the same with two printed copies, as required, having previously advertised in the *Times* and *Morning Advertiser* for the addresses of Liverymen not known, or removed."

1834 October 18.

"Committee appointed to watch the Bill now before Parliament, relative to weights and measures. Reported, that they had succeeded in getting a clause inserted, reserving the rights of the Company."

October 23.

"The Commissioners on municipal corporations having requested the attendance of the Master and Wardens, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Moxon, that the said Commissioners be informed that it would be inconvenient to the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants, to attend (being

gentlemen engaged in business) so it would be incorrect for any individual Member of the Court to take upon himself to answer any enquiries; but if the Commissioners will put any further questions in writing, the Master, Wardens, and Court, will take them into their consideration the next court day."

1834 November 14.

"Written answers returned to the circular queries from the municipal Commissioners."

December 3.

"That Brass-cased Weights, marked cased, pursuant to 5 and 6 William IV., be adjusted and stamped by the Company."

1839 April 4.

"That the standard Weights be adjusted and sent to the Exchequer, to be verified as correct."

December 22.

"That the Court dinners be discontinued until Midsummer next."

1841 August 5.

"On the motion of Mr. Christie, a Committee was appointed to examine the Register of Freemen to be elected Liverymen; and at the following Court, September 2nd, sixteen Freemen were written to, to take up their Livery. Four persons carrying on the trade of a Founder were summoned to take up their freedom in this Company."

1842 December 22.

"That the fines due to the poor's box, be called over at every Meeting of the Court.

"Deputation appointed to enquire as to terms, &c., with reference to the purchase of the Dyers' Alms Houses in the City Road, in reference to the charitable fund."

1842 August 3.

"Catherine Richardson, widow of John Richardson, late a Liveryman, having petitioned for relief: resolved, that Mrs. Richardson be informed that her late husband's quarterage not having been paid, she is not eligible for the charitable fund."

November 2.

"Jeremiah Barrett having been applied to with reference to his non-attendance at the meetings of the Court, and for payment of his fines thereon, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and the fines remitted."

1845 May 1.

"The Beadle reported that Brass Weights having the Company's mark and the City's, had been required by the Sadler's Wells inspector to have the County mark also; further, that the inspector stamps Brass Weights without the Company's or City's mark, and that a great number of Brass Weights went to the County inspectors from London, without coming here, or to Guildhall. Resolved, that the Clerk re-issue the circular, as to Weights, with additional notice, that any infringement of the Charter will be followed by legal proceedings to enforce it."

1852 April 8.

"To consider a Bill for regulating Elections within the City of London, conferring the rights and privileges of Liverymen upon persons occupying and rated to premises therein.

"Resolved, that the Livery be summoned to meet on the 16th instant, and invited to elect two Members of the Court to represent the Livery in the Committee appointed at a Common Hall, held on the 24th ulto."

N 2

1852 April 16.

"In addition to the Court, only six Liverymen attended. Mr.William Devey and Mr. James Moul were chosen to oppose the Bill, as they may deem advisable."

December 16.

"Special Court.—The Master stated that he had called this special Court to enquire into the affairs of the Company, as, from a cursory examination of the books, it appeared that there were considerable errors in the accounts. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to investigate the affairs, and that the Master and Wardens be requested to take charge of the premises and property of the Company."

1853 January 6.

"The Committee appointed at the last Court made their report, upon which the Clerk was requested to resign his situation in connection with the Company, with which he complied."

March 3.

"Mr. Algernon Wells elected Clerk."

July 4.

"The Master reported on the misconduct of the Beadle—his having left the Hall a whole night untenanted—his intoxication—his violent conduct and demeanour—his appearance before Sir F. G. Moon, Baronet, the sitting magistrate at Guildhall—his remand and discharge.

"That the Beadle be dismissed from the service of the Company."

August 1.

" Edward Vaughan elected Beadle."

1853 August 29.

"Mr. Warner reported that the Company's standards had been adjusted at the Exchequer Office, and that a pile of twelve ounce Troy working standards were wanting to make up the Company's set. Ordered.

"That there be entered on the minutes of the present Court, a record of its satisfaction with the general arrangements of the recent water excursion, together with an expression of its thanks to the Master, to whose courtesy and judicious management so much of the pleasure on that occasion was attributable."

September 26.

"The Court then proceeded to the Annual Election, when it was reminded by Mr. Hems that the year of office of the present Master had been a remarkable one in the history of the That difficulties of no common order had been discovered to exist, out of which it had been extricated; and that obstacles to its prosperity had been met and overcome; that to this fortunate result and the present satisfactory position of the Company, William M. Williams, Esq., the present Master, had, by his business-like conduct and attention to the duties of his office, mainly contributed: Mr. Hems therefore submitted that the minutes of the past year would disclose sufficient to justify some special notice of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Williams to the Company, and that this would best be done by re-electing that gentleman as Master for the year ensuing. He also noticed the advantage which the Clerk, still new to his office, would derive from the continued counsel of the present Master, and concluded by moving-

"That William M. Williams, Esq. be re-elected Master of the Company, for the year ensuing.

"The motion being seconded by Mr. Mears (next in rotation for the office of Master) was carried unanimously."

1854 January 30.

"Read a letter from Mr. Fowler, a Liveryman of the Company, requesting the transfer, to his firm, of the business of adjusting the Scales, &c. Agreed to.

"Read a letter from the Clerk of the Mercers' Company, containing resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Associated Livery Companies, whereby contributions were invited towards the costs of their successful opposition to the London Corporation Election Bill."

February 6.

"In reply to a letter from the Charity Commissioners, it was ordered, that a copy of the last printed statement of the Charitable Fund be forwarded to the Commissioners, and to express the readiness of the Company to furnish any information of this nature that may be required."

October 30.

" Proposed by the Master, and resolved—

"That the Clerk, under the direction of the Master and Wardens, do prepare an inventory of all the goods and effects belonging to the Company—a copy thereof to be kept by the Clerk for the information of the Court, and that every new Master be furnished with a true copy thereof, and give a receipt to the retiring Master as to its correctness.

"That the Clerk furnish every new Master with a list of the rental and gifts appertaining to the Company, with the dates at which the same respectively fall due.

"George Mears, Esq., having been sworn in as Master of the Company, for the year ensuing, Mr. William Christie said that he availed himself of the first opportunity afforded, by the past Master's resignation of the Chair, to make the following motion, which, having been seconded by Mr. Devey (the Father of the Company) was put by the new Master, and carried unanimously." "That William M. Williams, Esq., having served two eventful official years as Master of the Company, and during both of
them displayed great skill in the management of its affairs, and
uniform courtesy towards the Members of this Court, merits
the thanks, which are hereby cordially tendered to him; and
that the minute of this resolution, when entered in due course
and confirmed, be fairly written out and presented to the late
Master as a permanent record of the esteem in which he is
held by them."

1857 May 4.

"That the fine, payable by an Assistant of the Company on Election, be henceforward thirty guineas."

August 5.

"The Clerk reported the receipt of the Graham's Town Journal, of the 14th March, 1857, containing an account of the assumption by the District of Aliwal North, in the Cape Colony, of the Arms of this Company. This Article, though unaccompanied by any letter, had no doubt been communicated by Mr. Chase, of Uitenhage, the Civil Commissioner of Albert, and resident Magistrate, a Freeman and Liveryman of this Company."

October 29.

"The Clerk was instructed to address a letter to John Centlivre Chase, Esq., Civil Commissioner of the Aliwal District of Cape Colony, expressing the gratification of the Court at the assumption by that District of this Company's Arms, and that such letter should be accompanied by a careful copy of the Coat of Arms, authenticated from the original Grant, made by the Heralds' College in the 32nd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1590."

1858 February 8.

"That inasmuch as Mr. —————, a Liveryman of this Company, has pertinaciously continued annoyance of a very obnoxious character, after great forbearance shown him by those whom he annoyed, the Clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to see that no invitation for future Livery Dinners be sent to Mr. —————, and that the Beadle do not again call upon him for quarterage."

1859 February 7.

"The following letter was read from J. C. Chase, Esq.:-

"UITENHAGE, EASTERN PROVINCE,
"CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

"November 16, 1858.

"To the Master of The Founders' Company.

" SIR,

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a very gratifying communication, conveying a Minute of the Worshipful "Company of Founders, and the very handsome copy of the Coat of "Arms of that Company, of which ancient guild I wish I were a "worthier Member and nearer neighbour.

"You will oblige me by stating to the Court, that I grate"fully acknowledge this kind mark of their consideration, and, while
"wishing you and the Members individually all happiness and prospe"rity, I beg to state that the town of Aliwal, North, is steadily pro"gressing, and is highly thought of by our present excellent Governor,
"Sir George Grey, who has just again visited it on his journey, to
"mediate between the Basuto Chieftain and the Dutch Republic of the
"Orange Free State.

" Believe me, dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"JOHN CENTLIVRE CHASE,

"Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, "Division (or County) of Uitenhage."

1863 February 20.

"The Court took into consideration the course to be adopted with reference to the public entry into London of the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, on her approaching Marriage with the Prince of Wales; the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's having granted the use of the space within the railings of the Churchyard, for the erection of seats upon the occasion, upon the understanding that the expenses of erection, &c., be paid, pro rata, by each Company. It having been ascertained that the expense would be very considerable—it was resolved, in lieu thereof—

"That the Master be requested to issue invitations to the Court and Livery to dine at the *Albion Tavern*, on the 10th day of March next, being the day appointed for the celebration of the auspicious Marriage of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark."

1864 August 1.

"Mr. Williams read to the Court Extracts from the Rolls at Guildhall, in support of his view, that the year 1865 may be taken as the Five Hundredth Anniversary of the Founders' Company.*

"On the motion of Mr. Moul, seconded by Mr. Franks, the thanks of the Court were accorded to Mr. Williams for the skill and pains exhibited by him in reference to this subject, and upon many similar occasions; and this vote, together with the Roll itself, as extracted and translated (the original being in the Norman French of the period) by Mr. Williams, was ordered to be entered on the Minutes of this Court."

1865 February 6.

"Read letter from the Charity Commissioners, proposing to hold an enquiry into the Charities under the management of the Company.

^{*} See Ordinances, page 4.

"Resolved—That William Christie and Mark E. Marsden, Esqs., be requested to attend on Saturday next, with authority to give such information as may be required."

1865 May 1.

"It appearing from the Copy of the Ordinances granted to this Company, 29th July, 1365, by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, as extracted from the records in the Chamber of London, and lately entered on the Minutes of this Company, that the Founders' Company, on the 29th July next, will have had a recognised existence of at least five hundred years.

"Resolved—That it be referred to the Master and Wardens to carry out Mr. Williams's resolution, by arranging for a Banquet to be given on that day at the Crystal Palace, to the Court and Livery, whose Members shall each have the privilege of personally introducing a lady.

"That on the same occasion, the sum of £2 2s. 0d. each be presented from the funds of the Company to each recipient of its charities.

"That on the same occasion the like sum, from the same source, be presented to the Beadle.

"That the Clerk of the Company, in token of the satisfaction of the Court with the manner in which the duties of that office have been hitherto fulfilled, be presented with the Freedom and Livery of the Company."

July 31.

"The Master reported that the Dinner, commemorating the attainment by the Company of the five hundredth year of its recognised existence as a Guild or Fraternity, had been held at the Crystal Palace, * on Friday, the 28th instant (the large

^{* &}quot;The City Press" of the 5th August, 1865, gives the following graphic Account of the Entertainment:—

[&]quot;Founders' Company.—Commemoration Festival of the 500th Anniversary.—This Banquet, at the Crystal Palace, on the 28th ult., afforded a fitting



opportunity for social enjoyment, with an unusually legitimate object. There is nothing particularly dignified in assembling for the mere purpose of eating and drinking, proposing toasts and making indifferent speeches, yet such meetings go far to preserve and extend a kindly feeling among the myriad units of this vast community. The Companies must dine, and do well to make the necessity a pleasure. Nearly sixteen generations have passed away since the Founders became a brotherhood and obtained a royal charter. The fact was not entirely without a precedent. The Grocers' Company and a few other of the City guilds, have celebrated a 500th anniversary, and if the Weavers' have not performed the duty, they have abundant cause, since they were incorporated by Henry II.; yet it may be doubted whether any of the great trading cities of Europe ever held such a festival. A few strokes of the pen suffice to typify 500 years, but how many empires have waxed and waned during the time? The Doges of Venice, the magnates of Genoa, the Dukes of Florence, and their High Mightinesses of Dutchland; where are they? None of them ever chronicled a 500th anniversary of commercial prosperity, while our glorious London boasts a whole band of princely Companies, whose annals extend over from four to nearly six hundred years.

The Founders did well to celebrate the festival, and with what good taste and full-handed liberality they kept it may be inferred from the fact, that 150 guests sat down at their social board, on Friday, at the Crystal Palace, and that nearly, or quite half the number, were ladies. No such formal inauguration of the pleasant custom of associating our better halves in the delights of the table had before occurred. Now, however, "the spell is broken," and

Citizens will deem it a pleasant thing to dine With fair ones, gay in all the pride of silk and crinoline.

The Banquet Hall at the Crystal Palace was admirably fitted for the occasion. It is both wide and lofty, and accommodated four long ranges of tables, with a crowning cross for the grandees, without any difficulty. There was a large number to dine in the same room, and commonly, even during the winter, when so many assemble, the heat soon becomes extremely inconvenient. Yet, though Friday was quite a tropical summer day, the ventilation was so perfect, and such a delightful stream of cool air found admittance through the open windows, that the temperature of the apartment never rose to annoyance point. The Hall commands a broad platform with an outlook over the beautiful grounds of the Palace, and it was but a step for any guest who needed cooling after an extra glass of champagne. The tables had a really grand and tasteful appearance. They were covered with a profusion of flowers, with an adequate supply of glass and plate, and melons, pines, peaches, and other choice products of the hot-house or garden, were awaiting the guests in tempting variety. The delicacies and ornaments were elegantly walled in by the company; here a portly Founder and

hundred and fifty guests had attended, and that the hospitality

his stately wife, quite queenly in her moire antique and rich jewellery; there a bright, blushing miss in her teens—keeping timorously close to papa, decorously solid and silent; then a young bride symbolising a blown rose, in contrast with the younger undeveloped blossom, and the fond young husband neglecting both his plate and glass to gaze at the charmer by his side. The Masters and Wardens, past and de facto, looked "grave and reverend" on the cross seats, while on either side, and at the far end of the apartment, graceful folds of tamboured muslin mellowed the flood of sunny light, and while seeming to obscure portions of the richly-coloured scene really rendered it more beautiful.

We obtained a very nice corner seat, opposite an open window, and what was better, our immediate companions, a lady and two gentlemen, were just the people a visitor needed at his elbow to make him comfortable. While brooding over the probability that we might sit for several hours (being strangers), in dismal silence, and trying to think of a plan to avert our fate, the lady (if she ever reads this account will she accept our thanks?) in a frank, natural tone, commenced conversing with us, and a flow of agreeable talk continued the whole evening. The dinner was choice, well-cooked, well served, no guest waited a moment with an empty plate, some careful waiter was constantly soliciting attention to a fresh dish, and when a wish was expressed for something not offered, it was instantly gratified. Then the wines, "Sherry or Hock, Sir?" both excellent in quality, "Champagne or Moselle, Madam?" and these last were so liberally supplied that sealed lips began to grow vocal, and "low, soft murmurs dropped from ladies' tongues." The actual dining occupied from halfpast five to eight o'clock, then the substantials "melted into thin air"; custards, and ice puddings (how nice they are!) began to circulate, and while we were contemplating a bright lump of Wenham Lake in our Hock glass, Stilton cheese and Port, of unexceptionable quality, arrived, and the comforted guests subsided into a resigned expectation of toasts to come. Over the chairs of the Master and Wardens, encircled by civic and national flags, appeared in gigantic figures 500, suggestive why we feasted; and while we eyed these symbols, the Toastmaster was supposed to demand attention for grace; but where was our old friend, the inimitable Harker? Had he got a cold, or an attack of diphtheria? In his absence let us hope his substitute will improve. The vocalists, among whom were Miss Banks, Mr. Montem Smith, and both the Bucklands, gave the "Benedictus" reading, 1675, but the effect was poor, in part, no doubt, from the great size of the Hall, and their position quite at the end.

The speeches commenced—"The Health of Her Majesty the Queen."—(Cheers)—"God save the Queen." (The toasts followed in quick fire.) You were desired to "Fill your glasses, and assist the Ladies," and "Silence for the Master." No. 2. "The Prince and Princess of Wales." A song by Miss Whytock, "Her Pathway Strew with Flowers." The singer has a powerful voice, but not much skill in using it. No. 3. "Army, Navy, and Volunteers,"

of the Company had appeared to afford general and complete satisfaction."

backed by Purcell's glorious "Come if you dare," sung by Mr. Montem Smith, and chorus; moderately well done, and gaining but faint applause. No. 4. The toast of the night-" Prosperity to the Company." The gentleman who proposed this toast doubtless understood his subject, and felt duly impressed with its importance, but his well-selected facts were imperfectly heard, the hearers were strangely inattentive, and a fine opportunity was lost. No. 5. "The Health of the Father of the Founders, Mr. Franks, Senr.," a Past Master, whose son is one of the present Wardens. This toast excited the nearest approach to enthusiasm we had had. It was followed by three cheers, and one cheer more. Mr. Franks, whatever his age may be, is by no means infirm. He acknowledged the compliment with a quaintness and drollery which told on his hearers. "You must be my children, since you call me your father; I trust I shall never be ashamed of you." Miss Banks then gave with expression and neatness, "Tell me, my Heart." The toasts after this became "small by degrees," not "beautifully less;" there was some fair singing, particularly "Hail, Smiling Morn," and "Could a Man be Secure." Four of the pieces were not performed, for it was near ten o'clock; the guests were leaving, at first by twos and threes, then in a continued stream, and dreary it was to address the departing diners, the gentlemen longing for cigars, the ladies for the soft, cool air of the Palace garden.

It would be unjust not to mention that there were two or three speakers of average ability, and one Mr. Marsden, a Past Master, whose polished style, correct enunciation, and finished sentences, replete with humour or sound sense, would deserve attention in any assembly; but no speaker could be at his ease where scarcely one word in three could be heard at all, and the rest were almost sure to be misinterpreted. We cordially congratulate the Founders on a successful field-day, and trust they will have many many more of them."—Alpha.







- 1 Armorers' Hall.
- 2 Leather Sellers Hall.
- 3 Carpenters Hall.
- 4 Allhallows in the Wall
- 5 St Peters le Poor
- 6 Drapers Hall.
- 7 St Margarets, Lothbury.

8. FOUNDERS' HALL.

- 9 S. Stephens, Coleman Street
- 10 Grocers Hall.
- 11 S. Mildreds. Poultry
- 12 St Christophers Stocks.
- 13 St Bartholomews.
- 14 St Benet Fink.
- 15 Merchant Tailors Hall.

THE HALL.*

Previous to the year 1531 the Founders' Company held their meetings at various places; Armorers' Hall, Brewers' Hall, Ledyrsellers' Hall are frequently mentioned, the usual payment being 4d. per day. In this year the following entry occurs:—

"Payd for asemblyng at dyvers tymes, at one place or other ijs ijd"

In the previous year it is recorded,

"These be the names of those that will give towards the Hall—

Mr. Knyght, Mr. Brygewater, Mr. Grygly, Mr. Greyn, Mr. Paxton, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Fynche, Mr. Goter, xx/- each, and ten others in smaller sums, amounting together to £10 15s. 0d.;" the result being, that under date, 1531—

^{* &}quot;If any think those Halls were built merely for feasting and entertainment they are much deceived; certainly, they were both intended and improved to higher and better uses. All great bodies and societies of men must need, for order's sake, be divided and subdivided. The Citizens of London being a great body of traders, and those of several professions, it was but necessary they should be parcelled into several Companies, each having their peculiar officers, which made them, as it were, an entire body by themselves, fitted with head and members of all sorts, the respective Masters being, as it were, the head, the subordinate officers the essential parts, and the ordinary members the integral. Both decency and convenience required there should be a handsome place, for each of these Societies to meet in, which was, as it were, a little Parliament House be-

"This yere the Founders' Company bought two houses and a garden to build their Hall,* supposed to be the garden or burial ground of the Monastery of St Austin."

Some observations respecting the locality may be acceptable—Dugdale, in his Monasticon, page 221, states that—"In the year 1252, Lanfranc, of Milan, first general of the Eremites of St. Augustine, sent some of them into England, to provide a house for themselves; Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, gave them, in 1253, a house and beautiful Church, remarkable for a spire of wonderful workmanship, in London, now partly a Meeting House for the German Protestants settled in London."

longing to them, in which the representatives of each Company did meet together to consult and parley what might be for the good of the whole. Here the grievances of each Society (falling within their cognizance) were complained of and redressed. Here they advised and agreed together what to do, and what to petition their superiors for, that might be for the benefit of their respective trades and professions; how they might prevent encroachments and abuses; how they might maintain their privileges; how they might take all advantages for the best improvement of their respective trades. In all of these, a common stock was kept on foot, and carefully looked after, for divers needful purposes; as, namely, for the relief of such of their own Society as should fall to decay, for helping young beginners, &c."—Rolle's Burning of London, 1667, Meditation on the Burning of Public Halls, part iii., p. 55.

* The Founders appear to have settled in this neighbourhood at a very early period. Stow says—"First the street of Lothberie, Lathberie, or Loadberie, (for by all these names have I read it) took the name, as it seemeth, of Berie, or Court of old time there kept, but by whom is grown out of memory. This street is possessed for the most part by Founders that cast candlesticks, chafing dishes, spice mortars, and such like copper or laton works, and do afterwards turn them with the foot, and not with the wheel, to make them smooth and bright with turning and scrating (as some do term it), making a loathsome noise to the by-passers that have not been used to the like, and therefore by them disdainfully called Lothberie. Next is Founders' Hall, a proper house."—

Stow, ed. 1842, 104.

Maitland says, "its more probable that its original name was Latenbury, alluding to the dealers and workers of tin or laton dwelling there."—Vol. ii., 894.

The different traders in Cairo have each their proper quarter of the City apportioned to them. I therefore need not caution the stranger to avoid that of the Braziers, the din is insufferable.—Fairholt's Up the Nile, p. 53.

Stow, after having noticed the Church of St. Peter le Poor, says—"Then next have ye the Augustine Friars' Church and Church Yard, a large Church, having a most fine-spired steeple, small, high and straight. I have not seen the like." After the dissolution of religious houses, the site of St. Augustine Monastery and other buildings were granted to divers nobles. from Curriers' Row is a long and high wall of stone, enclosing the north side of a large garden; adjoining was a large house, built by the Marquis of Winchester, Lord Treasurer of England, in place of Augustine Friars' House, Cloysters, Garden, &c. The Friars' House he pulled not down, but the west end thereof, enclosed from the steeple and quire, was, in the year 1550, let to the Dutch nation in London, to be their preaching place. That portion of the Church which was not granted to these strangers, namely—the steeple, quire, and side aisles, the said Lord reserved to household uses, as for stowage of corn, coals, &c. His son and heir sold the monuments of noblemen, there buried, in great numbers, and in place thereof, made stabling for horses; he caused the lead to be taken off the roofs of the Church, and laid tiles in place thereof. The goodly steeple, and all the east part of the Church have lately been taken down, and houses, for one main commodity, raised in the place, and now called Winchester Street. It was standing in 1602, but in a very dangerous and tottering condition. But such was the venerable regard for it, that a petition was presented to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, urging them to use their interest with the Marquis of Winchester, and suggesting, that by the expenditure of £50 or £60, the steeple might be preserved, it being for architecture, one of the beautifullest and rarest spectacles in the City."

"R^d of M^r Forde for one holle yere's rent for the howsse y^t he dwells in xvj^s

R^d of John Brown for y^e howsse y^t he dwellyth in xx^s

R^d of Gyfford's Wyfe for one holle yere . . . ix^s viij^d

R^d of M^r Green for one holle yere xij^s iiij^d

1565 "Rd of the Merchant Adventurers* for iij quarter's rent . iij¹"

1583 "Paid on Lamas quarter day for Drynk having no dinner vjd"

1586 "Payd to Kemp the Cooke for his yeres wages . . xlvs"

1594 "16th daye of December.

"Whereas, the Company of Brown Bakers† have already paid towardes the charge of the paveing of our kitchen, ij¹ xs, and now, in respecte of a former promise, made loveing-lie, offer to pay to our said Companie, iij¹ xs, towards the paveing of our yard. Itt is at this Court agreed by the said Companie of ffounders, that the said iij¹ xs shall be accepted and received accordinglie."

1604 "Recd of the Eastland Merchants, \ddagger for one year's rent iij¹ vj⁵ viij⁴

^{* &}quot;The account of the Company, drawn up by the Secretary in 1601, states that the Company consists of a great number of wealthy merchants, of divers great cities and maritime towns, &c., in England. These of old time linked themselves together for the purposes of trading in cloth, and all other English, as well as foreign commodities, vendible abroad, whereby they brought much wealth home. They annually exported white cloths, worth at least £600,000, and of coarse, £400,000. The Company imported of the Dutch and German merchants, rhenish wines, fustians, copper, gunpowder, &c.; of the Easterlings, naval stores, furs, soap, &c.; of the Portuguese, spices and drugs. They have a great trade with France and Spain, and so serve England directly with the commodities of those two countries."—Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, vol. ii., 221.

^{† &}quot;The Company of the Brown Bakers, a society of long standing and continuance, prevailed to have their incorporating granted the 9th day of June, in the 19th year of the reign of our sovereign lord, King James."—Stow.

^{‡ &}quot;In various periods of time, the merchants of England had Charters from the Crown, for regulating their commerce into the east country, a name of old, and still given by mercantile people to the ports of the Baltic Sea. Queen Elizabeth, now (1579) agreeable to the genius of the age, granted them a Charter, by the name of the fellowship of the Eastland Merchants; their privileges were

	2000 02 0220 220000 2200000000000000000	
	$ ext{years' rent.} ext{viij}^1$	
	Rec ^d of the Company of Brown Bakers, for	
	one year's rent $\ldots \ldots \ldots v^1$ "	
1605	" \mathbf{Rec}^d of the Merchant Adventurers, for one year's rent $\;.\;$ iiij¹ "	,
1626	"Money taken out of the Poor's Box, towards	
	repairing the Hall £3 10 11 "	

Reed of the East India Merchants. * for two

1628 January 26.

"That the passage over the wall in the Hall yard, by a ladder, shall not be henceforth used, the same being thought very inconvenient, and may in time prove prejudicial to the Company, but shall be forthwith taken away."

1654 May 1.

"That the warehouse (under the Hall) sometime called Brown Bakers' Hall, be lett at the yerely rent of £8."

to enjoy the sole trade through the Sound, into Norway, Sweden, Poland, Lithurnia, Prussia, &c., &c.; to have a governor and twenty-four assistants, who may make bye-laws and impose fines, imprisonment, &c., on all non-freemen trading to those parts. It was principally designed by the Queen for the encouragement of her own merchants, in opposition to the Hanseatics."—

Macpherson, ii. 164.

^{* &}quot;Our own Turkey merchants first, and the Dutch East India Company next, who had got the start of us in the East India trade, keeping up the price of pepper from 8/- to 4/- per pound, we being at war with Spain, and so could not get our spices from Lisbon at first hand. Queen Elizabeth now determined to enter her people directly upon a commerce to East India. Accordingly, on the 21st December, 1600, she granted a Charter to George, Earl of Cumberland, and 215 Knights, Aldermen, and Merchants, that at their own costs and charges, they might set forth one or more voyages to the East Indians, in the country, and parts of Asia and Africa, divers of which countries, islands, &c., have long since been discovered by others of our subjects: to be one body politic and corporate, by the name of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies."—Macpherson, ii. 216.

"The Auditors reported that Mr Pilchard, the late Master, chargeth himself with the sum of £120 18s. 1d., his payments by his Bills is £82 6s. 4d., whereby he makes payd £22 6s. 6d. for charges of repayring the Hall, which we doe not allow of being layd forth without consent of a Court of Assistants, and to the great inconveniency and prejudice of the Hall and Company, which sum being deducted remaynes upon his payments, and allowed by us only, £59 19s. 10d."

166⁶₇ February 4.

"That the present Master and Wardens, with certain of the Assistants, examine the workmen's bills, for work done to the late Hall, and further, to take a view of the ground belonging to the Hall, and what the charges may be for the re-building thereof."

1669 August 20.

"That a subscription be opened towards the building of the Hall (after the great fire)."

October 13.

"That £400 be taken up at interest, for carrying on the building of the Hall, and that the sayd Hall be given as security for fower years; and that the front of the Hall, next the alley, be beautified with stone work"

1670 December 23.

"That a course of law should be taken against all persons that have not paid their subscriptions towards the building of the Hall, as also with those that have already served any office, and not paid their fynes."

1672 April 3.

"That the Company of Woolwinders* have liberty to meet at ffounders' Hall two days in the year, and to sett a chest or trunk in some convenient place to putt their papers in, for which they shall pay forty shillings.

"That a Committee be appointed to contract for letting the Hall and Parlor to such persons as will desire to have them for a publick place to preach in." †

September 23.

"That there shall be an account drawn up of the charges which this Company hath bin att for the re-building of their Hall, and laying on the water; and a catalogue of the names and somes of moneys which the Members of this Company have already or shall hereafter contribute towards this good work; all of which shall be fairly entered into this Book of Orders, for our successors to see and know who have bin our good bennefactors."

^{*} The Company has existed under various names, such as Woolpackers, Woolwinders, and Woolmen. It was designated by all these titles in a Proclamation of Charles II. The Company seems to have allowed their Livery to fall into disuse, until, in the year 1825, they applied to the Court of Aldermen for a renewal of their Livery, which was granted on certain conditions, the number of the Livery being limited to forty.

^{† &}quot;The Halls of the different Companies appear, at this period, to have been used for almost every public purpose, but particularly for the sighings and groanings of grace and overrighteousness, and to reverberate in thrice-dissonant thunder the voices of the elect, who saved themselves, and dealt universal misery to all around them."

[&]quot;Sunday, a world of women, with green aprons, get on their pattens, after eight, reach Brewers' Hall and White Hart Court by nine, are ready to burst with the spirit a minute or two after, and are delivered of it by ten. Much sighing at Salters' Hall about the same hour; great frowning at St. Paul's, while the service is singing, a tolerable attention to the sermon, but no respect at all is paid to the sacrament."—Malcolm's Manners and Customs of London, ii. 129-30.

"The Account of the charges for the building of t made up to 22nd October, 1672.	he .	Hall,
and about building the Hall 4	s. 13	<i>d</i> . 0
Paid to M ^r Thomas Beauchamp, the contractor, a Member of the Company	15	5
entrance of the Hall		0 6
	0	0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10	0
said M ^r Beauchamp summoning the Company	0	2
Paid for the stamping stone	18	0
Paid M ^r Beauchamp, in full, according to the award drawn up by M ^r Oliver 138	0	0
Sundry items, amounting together to 45		8
£1,037	8	9
"The names and particular sums of money which the have contributed and payd towards the New Building		
"Mr William Burroughs	8.	<i>d</i> . 0
fixed at his own cost and charge; and all the brass work for the water	12	0
M ^r Stephen Pilchard, M ^r David Pursey, M ^r Moses Brown, £10 each 30	0	0
M ^r William Ragdale, M ^r Roger Fisher, £5 each 10 With sundry others, amounting to 277	0 9	0
£335	11	0"

1678 October 17.

"That for every funeral that shall be brought out of the Hall, there shall be paid for the use of the sayd Hall twenty shillings, and the same Service to be given to the Master and Wardens as to the people that are invited. The sayd twenty shillings to be divided as follows:—ten shillings to the Clerk, five shillings to the Beadle, and five shillings to the Poor Box. But if the funeral be that of a Member of the Company, then nothing to be demanded, but only for the cleaning of the Hall."

1682 "Recd of the Gun Makers, * for meeting in the Hall £2 3s. 0d."

1683 November 27.

"Agreed to let the Sizing Room and Gowne Room to the Merchant Adventurers, at £16 \$\psi\$ Ann^m."

1687 August 16.

"That the Master and Wardens have full power to lett the Hall or Parlour to any persons to preach or pray in. Not to take less than £20 a year, and a year's rent beforehand.

"Rec^d one year's rent beforehand, for the meeting in the Hall £30. 0s. 0d."

1690 "Rec^d half a year's rent, for dancing in the Hall \pounds 7. 0s. 0d. Rec^d for preaching in the Hall, a year's rent

beforehand 25. 0s. 0d.

"The Hall to be lett for two days and a halfe in the week, not to agree for less than twelve pounds a year."

^{*} Gun Makers: Incorporated by Charles I., 1637. It was provided by 53rd George III., that no barrels should be used in the manufacturing of any gun or fowling piece, or any other description of fire arms, unless the same had been proved at the proof-house of the Company, and marked.

1699 October 30.

"Agreement, in writing, with Mr Fleming's* congregation, and on February 5th following, a lease of forty-one years for the use of the Hall and Parlour, with divers covenants, was sealed in the presence of the Court."

1700 July 9.

"Agreed, that the Hall may be altered, by removing the windows backward into the yard. A skie-light to be made into the roome belonging to the Hamburgh Merchants.† All to be done at the charge of the Meeters.

^{*&}quot;The Scots' Church, formerly meeting at Founders' Hall, is the oldest Church belonging to that nation in London. In a printed memorial, drawn up by Mr. Lawson, one of the former pastors, it is stated—'That the said congregation hath subsisted ever since there was a sufficient number of people from Scotland of the Presbyterian persuasion to form a public religious Society, and where the Scots' Ambassadors attended Divine service.'

[&]quot;By consulting the records, we find that the Hall was first let for 'a public place to preach in' to the Nonconformists, in 1672, the year of King Charles' indulgence. The Hall being then newly-built after the great Fire of London, a fresh lease was granted during the time of King James' liberty, in 1687. In the year 1699, a new lease for forty-one years was granted to the congregation, then being under the pastoral care of Mr. Fleming, who, upon a call from the Scots' Church, had removed from Rotterdam to London, and at this place they continued until 1764, when, in consequence of its being too small to accommodate the congregation, they erected a New Meeting House upon London Wall, at the corner of Coleman Street."—Wilson's Dissenting Churches, vol. ii. 460.

[&]quot;The Meeting House is situated at the top of Founders' Hall Court, and is accessible by means of a flight of stairs, the lower part being occupied by a Tavern. The building is of an oblong form, the size moderate, and the whole fitted up with great neatness. There are four galleries, one being raised a tier above the rest."—Ibid, ii., 294.

[&]quot;Founders' Hall is remarkable for having a Scotch Kirk Meeting in it, there being but one more of the kind in England."—Maitland's London, vol. ii. 893.

^{† &}quot;The cities of Antwerp and Hamburg possessed, at one time, the principal commerce of the northern and middle parts of Europe; and, at this period, Hamburg is styled a staple or store-house for all the trade of the north, and is usually very helpful to us in taking off our commodities, and in supplying us with what we want."—Maepherson, ii. 716.

"That the Parlour be lett to a Dancing Master for six months for six pounds, for the use of the Parlour three days a week."

1702 August 2.

"The Clock Makers' Company * to have the use of the Parlour for their meetings, at a rental of ten pounds per annum."

1706 February 3.

"Committee appointed to confer with the Clock Makers' Company, concerning their continuing in the Hall, and to raise their rent, or give them warning, as they shall think fit."

1713 October 19.

"That the Parlour be let for Dancing, at what rent and time the Master and Wardens shall think convenient."

1738 June 24.

"That a lease be granted to the Members of the Meeting, for twenty-three years certain, on paying twenty pounds a year, a fine of one hundred pounds, and all charges."

1759 May 7.

"The use of the Court Room to be granted to the Tackle and Ticket Porters, on the second Tuesday in every month, at a rental of six pounds per annum."

1763 May 2.

"The Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge had leave to use the Parlour on the first Wednesday in the month, and

^{*} The Company of Clock Makers were incorporated by Charter, 22nd August, in the seventh year of King Charles I., but their Livery did not receive the sanction of the Court of Aldermen until 1764.

the Court Room four times a year, in the evening, at a rental of four pounds per annum."

1765 August 5.

"Lease of the Hall,* with the Pews, Galleries, and other things therein, granted to M^r Uffington and others, for thirty-one years, at a rental of twenty-eight pounds per annum; they agreeing to lay out three or four hundred pounds in substantial repairs and improvements of the said Meeting and premises.

"Lease granted of the adjoining house, for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of twenty pounds."

1767 May 4.

"The Loriners' Company † applied for the use of the Hall for their Monthly Courts, and to hold their Annual Dinner, which was agreed to, at a rental of ten pounds per annum."

1772 May 4.

"Mr John Wood, of Noble Street, Broker, applied for the

^{* &}quot;In the year 1760, nearly half the Church, previously meeting at Three Cranes, went off to Little St. Helen's, and invited Mr. Barber, from Basingstoke, to be their pastor, who continued to preach there until 1764, when Founders' Hall Meeting becoming vacant in consequence of the removal of Mr. Lawson's congregation to London Wall, his people took a lease of that place, and continued to assemble there until the year 1797, when, the lease having expired, the remaining Members joined the congregation meeting at Aldermanbury Postern."

— Wilson's Dissenting Churches, ii. 68, 294, 556.

[&]quot;At this time a pamphlet came forth, addressed to Mr. Pike, the Minister from whom the above congregation had seceded, entitled—The Scripture Account of Justifying Faith, interspersed with reflections on some modern sentiments in religion, by T. U., that is, Thomas Uffington, a Member of the Church, and one of Mr. Pike's opponents."—Ibid, ii. 95.

^{† &}quot;Their Hall, situated over against the north end of Basinghall Street, was occupied for many years by the Dissenters for a Meeting House; but, like many of the other City Halls, it passed through various hands, and no distinct history of it is now to be obtained. The preacher at Loriners' Hall, in 1750, was a Mr. Samuel Hall. After which it was at length taken down, and all traces of it are now lost."—Ibid, ii. 559.

use of the Court Room, to show and dispose of Plate, Jewellery, Toys, &c., on such days as he might require it. Agreed to, on his paying the sum of one guinea for each time he shall make use of it."

1789 August 3.

"In consequence of the great expense incurred by keeping the Hall for doing the Company's business: resolved—to repair the Company's premises adjoining the Hall, in order to do the business there, instead of the Hall, and that a Surveyor be engaged to take an account of the necessary repairs."

1799 July 8.

"A lease of the Meeting House granted to the Rev^d M^r Crole* and others, on a running lease for seven pounds fourteen shillings, or twenty-one years, at the rent of thirty pounds per annum, clear of all taxes. One hundred pounds to be spent in repairs."

^{* &}quot;Anthony Crole was a native of Scotland, born in the year 1740, at the village of Fettercairn, about twelve miles from Montrose. Upon leaving school he was apprenticed to a Cabinet Maker; at about twenty-two years of age he removed to London and established a business for himself, in which it pleased God to prosper him. With a view to the ministry he relinquished his business, and entered the College under the patronage of the Countess of Huntingdon, where he remained three years. In the year 1776 he was ordained Minister of Cumberland Street Chapel, where he laboured with considerable success. differences arising in the congregation respecting form of worship and Church order, Mr. Crole and a considerable number of the congregation agreed to withdraw peaceably, and to adopt the Independent mode of worship and discipline; and a lease of Pinners' Hall was taken, where they remained until 1797, when Pinners' Hall being about to be taken down, Mr. Crole's church removed to Founders' Hall. In this situation he continued until his death, 3rd July, 1803. Few ministers were more entirely beloved by their people, and few congregations were happier in their pastoral relation. Mr. Crole was succeeded by Mr. John Thomas, a student in the Academy at Hoxton, who was ordained to the pastoral office in Founders' Hall, 28th March, 1804."-Wilson's Dissenting Churches, ii. 294-301.

1810 March 5.

"Report of Surveyor as to the appropriation of some part of the Hall for the purposes of the Company, and for the residence of the Beadle; also as to the conversion of a part of the Ground Floor into Offices, which he estimated at six hundred and eighty-eight pounds; and that one hundred pounds per annum would be obtained for the Offices."

1821 May 7.

"Dr Collyer and Mr Pearce, from the Salters' Hall congregation, attended and offered to take the Meeting for one year, and to quit at three months' notice."

August 6.

"The above offer being taken into consideration, was agreed to. One quarter's rent allowed towards repairs."

1822 May 13.

"Lease of the Hall granted to Mess^{rs} Martyr for twenty-one years, at £105 per annum. To pay all rates and taxes. To keep the premises in proper repair, and insure for £3,500."

1839 December 5.

"Notice of an intended application to Parliament to alter the present streets, &c., in and near Lothbury, and proposing to take the Hall and Houses in Founders' Court; deputation appointed thereon: and on December 23rd, the Master reported that the Company's property had been withdrawn from the Bill, and thanks voted to Mr. Christie for his earnest attention to the interests of the Company in the Court of Common Council."

1841 March 4.

"Notice to be given to Mr. Hudson, who held, from the Corporation of London, the frontage ground in Lothbury,

adjoining the Company's premises, that the Founders' Company would oppose any encroachment upon light, air, and way to their premises, by the intended new buildings. After much negotiation, an action was proceeded against Mr. Hudson, which terminated in May, 1842, in favor of the Company, upon all the points; and in the following October, Mr. Hudson's Solicitor attended and paid £675 for damages and costs, under the action and reference."

1844 May 2.

"Report, as to letting the Company's Hall, and re-building on the site of the Company's two houses, for the accommodation of the Company. Suggesting, that if they did not object to the Court Room being on the Second Floor, the Plan was proposed as follows:—

Ground Floor-

Front Office, 12-ft. \times 11-ft. Back, 12-ft. \times 8-ft.

First Floor-

Front Office, 17-ft. \times 11-ft. Back, 12-ft. \times 8-ft.

Second Floor-

Court Room, 23-ft. \times 18-ft. Ante Room, 12-ft. \times 8-ft. Third Floor—

Four Rooms for accommodation of Beadle.

Basement-

. Kitchens, Scullery, &c."

May 9.

"In anticipation of the Metropolitan Buildings Bill, the above Report was adopted, and instructions given at once to pull down the two houses, and re-build on the site, in conformity with the above Plan."

1845 April 3.

"The Master reported that he had paid £213 1s. 9d. for redemption of Land Tax, on Founders' Hall, and £152 4s. 1d. for the same on the houses, Nos. 5 and 6, Founders' Court."

1845 October 18.

"Tenders for the Company's Ground, on a Building Lease for eighty years:—

Messrs. Hawke, Billiter Street . . . £100 0s.

Mr. W. Nunn, 73, Basinghall Street . 105 0s.

H. Godfrey, 27, Wood Street . . 301 0s.

" T. Harvey, 61, Old Broad Street . 500 0s.

, B. Franklin, 5, Harley Street . . 552 10s.

"Sir John Hare, 11, Langham Place, a Ground Rent of five pounds per annum above the highest Tender sent in.

"Mr. Franklin's offer accepted, on his agreeing to lay out not less than £6,000, and paying all expenses. It afterwards appearing that, from pecuniary losses, Mr. Franklin was unable to fulfil his agreement; the Committee, on the 5th February following, cancelled his Tender, on the payment of £50, and ordered the Ground to be again advertised."

1846 June 4.

"Mr. Burton's Account for Building the Hall, amounting to £1,854 1s. 8d., was approved."

December 16.

"Messrs. Ricardo and others agreed to take a Lease of the Ground, at £325 per annum, for eighty-one years. To pay three hundred guineas for party walls, &c., and expending not less than £4,000 on the building. The premises being required for the Electric Telegraph Company."

1847 July 8.

"That a Marble Tablet be placed over the mantel-piece in the Court Room, to commemorate Opening of the New Hall, with the Arms at the top, and the following inscription:—





"This Tablet is intended to commemorate the Erection of the New Founders' Hall, which was opened for business, 3rd July, 1845, to which was appended the names of the Master, Wardens, and Court."

1853 February 16.

"The Master stated that he had received an application from the Electric Telegraph Company, proposing to take a Lease of the Company's Hall, at £170 per annum; but that he had informed them that the offer must be at least doubled, before he should feel justified in placing the matter before the Court."

June 20.

- "That the offer of the Electric Telegraph Company, to take a Lease at £400 per annum, be accepted.
- "Committee appointed to look out for suitable premises for the purposes of the Company."

July 4.

"The Committee on Offices brought up a Report, soliciting instructions as to whether it was desirable to continue the Stamping of Weights, some difference of opinion having arisen in the Committee on this subject, a tabular statement of the Company's Financial History during the previous eleven years, prepared by the Master, was read, by which it appeared that the average gross annual income from that source had been £85 3s. 10d. Out of this amount there had been paid to the Beadle, for commission, an average sum of £17 per annum.

"The Report of the Committee on Offices having been again read: Resolved—that the Committee do proceed with its enquiries for suitable Offices for the Company's accommodation, as originally intended to include Court and Ante-Rooms, Weight Office and Offices to be occupied by the Clerk."

1854 January 2.

"The Master mentioned that a Freehold House, No. 13, St. Swithin's Lane, which appeared to him to be in many respects suitable for the Company, was to be sold. The Court at once proceeded to inspect it, and the Master was requested to take such steps as, in his judgment, might be necessary for securing to the Court the refusal of the premises, and to direct a special Court to be summoned, as soon as the position of the negotiations may warrant such a step."

January 9.

"Special Court.—The Members present proceeded to view the house; and after a full discussion, it was resolved—that the premises, No. 13, St. Swithin's Lane, be purchased, subject to Counsel's opinion as to the power of this Company to acquire Freehold Property."

May 8.

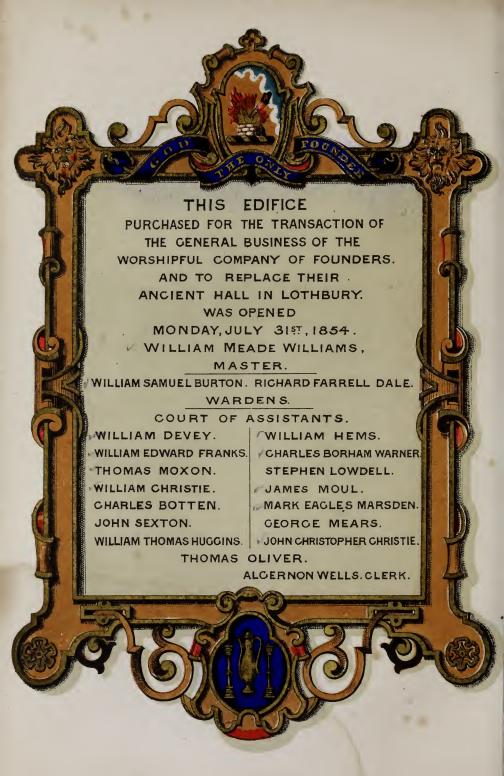
"That a license to the Founders' Company to hold in mortmain the house in question, be applied for forthwith."

July 31.

"The Master reported that it having been found impracticable to obtain the Queen's license before the 17th June, (the day appointed for the completion of the purchase) the Wardens and himself had carried out the resolution of the Court, and that from twelve Members thereof, he had received the sum of £3,500, in accordance with the following Memorandum:—

"That it having been proposed that three Members of the Court should purchase No. 13, St. Swithin's Lane, in their own names, on behalf of the Company, we promise to advance the amounts set opposite to our respective names hereto subscribed, to enable such three Members to complete the purchase.





Will ^m M. Williams,		Thomas Moxon, Junr.	£300
Master	£300	Charles B. Warner .	300
		John C. Christie	
Mark E. Marsden	300	Will ^m Hems	200
Will ^m Christie	300	Will ^m Hems, Junr	300
Will ^m E. Franks	300	Will ^m S. Burton,	
Will ^m Devey	300	Warden	300 °

September 4.

"The Drawing of a proposed Mural Tablet to be placed in the Court Room, commemorating the change of the Company's locality, with a suitable inscription, was examined and approved, and directions given for its being put up forthwith."

ARMED WATCH.—PAGEANTS.—EXACTIONS.

1469 10th Edward IV. Sep. 17. Jor. Lee. No. 7, fo. 221.
"MUSTER OF GRAFTS SHOWED IN LONDON.

Grocers	xixx	Shermen	cxl	Copr Smythes	ix
Mercers	cc	Fullers	lxx	Peynters	XX
Drapers	cc	Girdillers	lx	Pynners	xx
Fishmongers	vixx	Bochers	lxij	Staynrs	xiijj
Goldsmythes	c	Bakers	xliiij	Browdrs	xij
Skyners	lx	Brewers	ccx	Patynmakrs	xij
Salters	xx	Lethersellers	xliiij	Woodmgrs	xiij
Vyntnersii	ij ^{xx} viij	Glovers	xxxiiij	Turners	v
Taillors	ce	Hurers	xxx	Curriers	xxv
Iremongers	xl	Upholders	xxiiij	Pulters	x
Hab'dashers	iiij××	Cordwainers	xxiiij	Pastlers	xxxiiij
Scryvenors	xx	Joyn'rs	xxx	Coupers	xvij
Dyers	lxiiij	Masons	xx	Grey Tawers	xx
Peawtrers	xvj	Carpenters	xliiij	Blacksmythes	xxiiij
Cutlers	xl	Flechers	xx	Bladsmyths	xx
Talough Chanrs	lx	Bowyers	xxxj	Wevers	lx
Surgeons	nihil	Hostillers	xviij	Spurriers	xi
Sadlers	lx	Wolpackers		Loryners	xiiij
Barbers	iiij ^{xxx}	Hatters	xviij	Horners	viij
Armorers	xxxiiij	Plomers	viij	Wyre Drawrs	x
Braziers	viij	Stacioners	xxij	Lynnen Draprs	iiij
Wax Chandlrs	xxi	Founders	xxx		

Be it remembered, that the Master and Wardens of the Mysteries aforesaid were brought to the Guildhall before the Mayor and Aldermen on the Monday, to wit, on the 17th day of September, on which day musters were made more than double in number. The men armed in the best manner."

1475 15th Edward IV. May 30. Jor. Drope. No. 8, fo. 100—1.

"A Watch was made by the Aldermen and Mysteries when the King went through the Citie by night from the palace of the Bishop of London through Chepe to the Bridge and from thence to Greenwich. The standing of the Founders was in the 'Pultry,' where were also placed the 'Armurers, Talugh Chandlers, Paten Makers, and Poulters.'"

1483 1st Richard III. Jor. Shaa. No. 9, fo. 36.

"These Crafte aft^r following, shall Watch nightly from viii of the Clock at night unto vi of the Clock in the morning and mete in the Chepe." Neither of the *Twelve* Companies appear in the above List. The Founders supplied two persons.

3rd Richard III. July 28. Jor. Hille. No. 9, fo. 81 b.

"On this day it was decreed that on Monday next there shall be a Watch and display of Armed Men for the Mysterie according to the number underwritten." The largest number in this List was supplied by the Grocers who furnished 220 men, the number required of the Founders being 30 as in 1409.

"It was also agreed by the said Mayor and Aldermen that the said Watch and Muster shall be ordered after the manner ensuying, that is to say, 2 sadde and discrete Commoners with certain officers assigned unto them to go afore the Bowes, and after the same Bowes 2 Aldermen on Horseback, that is to say, John Swayne and John Tate, and after same Aldermen shall follow the Brigondynes, and after them shall follow the Maior and Sheriffs on Horsback, and after the Maior and Sheriffs shall follow the Armed Men, and after them shall follow certain Aldermen on Horsback, &c. &c."

1501 17th Henry VII. Jor. Shaa. No. 10, fo. 373 b.

"The names of the Arts of the City which have Livery.

In this list the Founders rank as the 33^d Company, and is stated to consist of 22 Members. The whole number of the Crafts having Livery being 47, comprising 1458 Members."

1515 7th Henry VIII. Jan. 31. Rep. Boteler. No. 3, fo. 66 b. Lib. N. fo. 6.

"Here after ensuyth the order and direc'on taken at thys Court by the Mayor and Aldermen of and for all the Craftes and Mysteryes ensuying, for they going as well in all processions, as all other going, standynge, and rydynge, for the businesses and causes of this Citie. The seyd order and direc'on to be from hensforth fermely observed and kepte.—P'vided always that the Felyship, whereof the Mayre for the Yere according to the old custome shall have preminence, in going afore all other Felyshippes in all places during the tyme of Mayroltie.

Mercers	17.	Cutlers	(Inholders
Grocers	18.	Fullers		Founders
Drapers	19.	Bakers		Pultrs
Fishmongers	20.	Wax Chandles		Pastelers
Goldsmythes	21.	Tallough Chandlrs		Cowpers
Skynners	22.	Armorers		Tylers
Tayllors	23.	Girdelers		Bowyers
Habrdashers	24.	Bochers		Flechers
Salters	25.	Sadelers		Blakesmyths
Iremongers	26.	Carpenters		Joyners
Vyntners	27.	Cordwainers		Wire Sellers
Shermen	28.	Barbours		Wevers
Dyers		Paynter Steyn ^{rs}		Wollepackers
Brewers		Coriers		Sporiers
Lethersellers		Masons		Felmongers
Pewterers		Plomers	l	Fruterers
		•		Sum xlvii
	Grocers Drapers Fishmongers Goldsmythes Skynners Tayllors Habrdashers Salters Iremongers Vyntners Shermen Dyers Brewers Lethersellers	Grocers 18. Drapers 19. Fishmongers 20. Goldsmythes 21. Skynners 22. Tayllors 23. Habrdashers 24. Salters 25. Iremongers 26. Vyntners 27. Shermen 28. Dyers Brewers Lethersellers Lethersellers	Grocers Drapers Drapers Fishmongers Goldsmythes Skynners Tayllors Hab'dashers Salters Iremongers Vyntners Shermen Dyers Brewers Lethersellers Drapers 19. Bakers Fullers Bakers 20. Wax Chandlrs 21. Tallough Chandlrs 22. Armorers 23. Girdelers Bochers 24. Bochers 25. Sadelers 26. Carpenters 27. Cordwainers Paynter Steynrs Coriers Masons	Grocers Drapers 19. Bakers Fishmongers 20. Wax Chandlers Goldsmythes 21. Tallough Chandlers Skynners 22. Armorers Tayllors 23. Girdelers Habrdashers 24. Bochers Salters 1remongers 25. Sadelers Iremongers 26. Carpenters Vyntners 27. Cordwainers Shermen Dyers Brewers Lethersellers Masons

^{*} The Skynners to have the preference one year, Tayllors the next, and so on alternately every other yere for ever. According to an ordinance made in the tyme of Mayoraltie of M. Billesdon, 1483, 1 Ric. III. Apl. 10. Lib. L. fo. 196.

1532 23rd Henry VIII. Lambard, Maior. Lib. O. fo. 243.

"Theys be the number of Bowmen which shalbe yerely provided by the Companies and Craftes under written on the Vigylls of Seynt John and Seynt Peter, to awayte upon the Maior in the Watche, every of the sayd Vigylls.

"Total 233 Bowmen. The Founders proportion being 2 men."

"These be the charges for the fyrst Soygears* Itm-Payd for harnes for too men. . xviijs Itm—For mendying the same harnes wt buccles, lether and nayles thereto belongyng Itm—for fyve yards of ffusthyanyne for doubletts iijs iiijd Itm—for an ell of canvass . . . Itm—for two Hatts xvjd for two Swerds & dagars . ijs viijd Itm—for new translating ther garments. . . &c. &c. &c. viij1 xvs xjd Sm. Recd towards the charge of the first Soygears for their Coats. . vijs viijd "These be the charge of the last Soygears for the same year. Itm-for harnes for too men . . xixs vjd Itm—for one Byll x^d Two dagars ijs Itm—for makyng of ij Cotts xij^s for ij payre of Bowtts v^s Itm—for Meat, Drynk, and Botte hyre . viijd &c. &c. &c."

1549 3rd Edward VI. July 12. Rep. Amcotes. No. 12, fo. 108.

"It is ordered and agreyd that P'cepte shall be made foorth this afternoon to the Wardens & Feloshyp of e'ry Companye of this Citie, that were charged wth fyndyng of any Men towards

^{* &}quot;In the month of August in this year the City of London, at its own expense, raised and completely fitted out a regiment of Foot, consisting of a thousand men, as a reinforcement to the army in France."—Maitland, i. 239.

the makying up of the nombre of 500 Men that the Citie sent to the King's Majestie at the wynnyng of Bulleyn, that every of the same Companyes doe forthwith make nowe the like p'vysion for the like nombre of Men for the saufe guarde of the Citie, as they then furnyshed & sett forthe & wth like wepons, savyng that e'ry of the same Companyes must now p'vyde number of Handgones or Haybutters in stedd of p'cell of their Byllmen, as their sayd Precept shall be apoynted."

1553 1st Mary. August 3. Rep. Barne, No. 13, Book 1, fo. 70 b.

"Itm—All the Companies of Crafte to prpare Raylles for ther Standyngs, and they to stand in ther Lyverys to receive Her Grace, begynnyge wt the meaneste Companies firste, at the Well with it Buckets within Aldgate, and so the Companies

the Well with ij Buckets within Aldgate, and so the Companies in order after other followin, shal as they be of Aunciyetie, so farre as they may stretche."

1556 2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary. February 28. Jor. Garrard, No. 16, fo. 370 b.

"At this Comon Councell the Mayor and Aldermen apoynted to Taxe and Assesse and Call before them the Wardeyns of the several Companies of this Citie without delay, for raysyng Monies for the repayryng and fittyng of Brydewell* for the reception of the numerous Vagrantes, Beggars, &c., within thys Citie."

^{* &}quot;King Henry VIII built there a stately and beautiful house, for receipt of the Emperor Charles V, who in the year of Christ 1522 was lodged himself at the Blacke Friers, but his nobles in this new built Bridewell. King Henry himself oftentimes lodged there. But now you shall hear how this house became a house of correction. In the year 1553, the 7th King Edward VI, Sir George Baron being Mayor of this City, was sent for to the court at Whitehall, and there at that time the King gave unto him for the commonalty and citizens to be a workhouse for the poor and idle persons of the city, his house of Bridewell, and seven hundred marks land, late of the possessions of the house of the Savoy, and all the bedding and other furniture towards the maintenance of the said workhouse of Bridewell, and the hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark."—

Stow, 147, ed. 1842.

1557 "Payde unto Brydewell the Charitie geven to the poore, which parte thereof was gatheride of the Companye, and the other portion to make up the function to was the charge of the House.	ne e
1558 "Payde for ij Morys Picks	v ^s iiij ^d
Payde for xiiij yards of Cotton at vijd a yard.	viij ^s ij ^d
Payde for the makyng of the Coats and for red Clothe	xviijd
Payde for ij swerds	vj^s
Payde Conduyte Money for ij Men	Λ_{8}
Payde for settyng them aborde the Shyppe	ij^d
Payde for ij hargabusiers wt all things to them and	
a lb. of gonpother	xix ^s ij ^d
Payde for ij Jacks for the Warres	xvs
Payde for a lb. of Lead for Pelletts	$\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$
Payde for charge to brynge the Soldiers to Quynborogh	v ^s viij ^d
Payde for the Soldiars Dyner	xx^d
Payde the Soldiars for a reward	$\mathbf{ij^s}$
Payde unto a Tylar & his laborar for a day's worke	xx^d
Payde for a quart of Wyne	iiij ^d "

1562"Recd a Byll of xl dew to the Company of Founders by the Cytie of London for sartayne Corne bought by the Cytie." *

"Payd for lending of the Armor on Mydsommer 1586nyght to Mr Glover, Mr Hannott, and Joyce Bond. iijd

* "Corn was accustomed to be provided by the City and Companies against

times of scarcity for more than two centuries. The origin of the custom is involved in obscurity. Sir Stephen Browne in 1438 is the first Mayor who is mentioned as making this provision, and he is eulogised for it both by Stow and The latter's words are-- 'That during a great dearth in his Mayoralty, he charitably relieved the wants of the poor citizens, by sending ships at his own expense to Dantsic which returned laden with rye, and which seasonable supply soon sunk grain to reasonable rates.'

[&]quot;Before 1520 a regular custom obtained of the City providing corn. The first notice of the Companies being compelled to assist in this provision is in 1521,

"The charge of the four Soldyers.

Itm—Payd xixth of Aprill for iiijh of gonne powder iiijs
Payd for dreyssinge of all the Swords & dagars . iijs ijd
Payd the xxvj th of Aprill to the two gonners for
Wagys xx ^d
Payd the xxviij th of Aprill to ye 4 Sodgars for Wagys iij ^s iiij ^e
Payd the same day for mendying of the ij gonnes . xij
Payd the xxix th of Aprill for ij dagars iiij ^s
With sundry other charges amounting altogether to v ¹ v ^s ix

when an Act of Common Council passed for £1000 to be borrowed on account of the great dearth and scarcity of wheat which had then lately been, and was more like to ensue 'yf good and politique provision were not shortly made and had.' It was in consequence agreed 'that in all goodly haste the said sum should be levyed and payd by the felishippes of sondry misteries and craftes of this Citie, by a prest and lone,' and that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen should 'at their discretion' appoint what sum should be levied of each Company. And it was further agreed, that in making such payment, 'Ev'ry p'ticular p'son of the said feliship should be assessed by the Wardens thereof.'

"In 1545 the Common Council agreed 'that my Lord Mayor' should immediately 'call the Wardeyns of all the substancyall companies before hym, and move theym for the lone of some money to pay for the wheat that is now come from beyond the sea.' In 1546 and following years similar precepts were issued. In 1552 it was agreed that 'my Lord Mayor assisted with some of the Aldermen, calling the Wardens of all the Companies and fealoshippes of this Cytie' before them, should 'advise theym to call theyre several companies together' and 'to move them to make some provision of the rye which was then at the water side to be bought,' so that every one of them might 'have somewhat in store' whereby they might 'eschewe such damages as might issue by the lack thereof.'

"The peremptory manner in which these loans were demanded, or the inconvenience the Companies found themselves put to in making them, caused an application from the merchants in 1561 for the return of their money formerly lent, which was answered by another precept, 'that they should call together those of their company who had disbursed any money for the saide use, and declare to them that they should have if they would, wheat out of the Bridge House at 23/ the quarter.'

"The continuance of the Corn custom is to be traced down to the Fire of London, when the Companies' mills and granaries being destroyed the provision ceased, and it was not afterwards renewed."—Herbert, 132—150.

"The charge of Robert Weller, Soldgar into Flanders.
Itm—Payd press money xij ^d
Payd for a new Sword gerdell xvj ^d
Payd for a Soldgar's Coat $$. $$. $$. $$. $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$
Payd for Scabard for a Sword vj^{α}
Payd unto the Soldgar at his delivery unto the
Captayne $ij^s vj^d$
Payd the same day for Drynk and Bott hyre $\ . \ vj^d$
Payd for Bred and drynke at severall tymes $$. $$ vij ^d
&c. &c. &c. together j ¹ ix ^s xj ^d "

1588 30th Elizabeth. Nov. 8. Jor. Calthropp. No. 22, fo. 233.

"Whereas the Queenes most excellent Ma^{tie} entendeth to come in hir Ma'ties most royal person on the xviij daye of thys present Moneth from Somersett House to Powles to heare a Sermon. These therefore shalbe to require and charge you—that you take especial care that all p'sons of the Lyverye of your sayd Companye maye be in readinesse against the sayd tyme, with their Lyvery Hoddes, attyred in their best Apparell, to wayte and attende her Ma'ties comming. Requiring you not to fail hereof as you will answer the contrary at yo^r peril.

" At the Guyldhall of the Cittie of London

"SEBRIGHT.

"The hole nomber of your Lyvery."

"Wifflers* in Coates of Velvet and Chaynes, Tenne at the least. Your Standings to be strong and well rayled. The fore rayle to be covered with a faire blew Cloth—Yor Standers and Streamers to be sett up as shall best beseeme the place."

^{* &}quot;The Whifflers were generally pipers and horn-blowers, who headed a procession and cleared the way for it."—Halliwell's Dictionary, vol. ii. 297.

[&]quot;Whiffler of a Company inLondon, a young Freeman, who goes before and waits on the Company on occasions of public solemnities."—Rees's Cyclopædia.

WHIFFLERS.—31st Henry VIII. "When the Kyng himself would see the people of the Citic muster.

[&]quot;The Chamberlayne of the Citie and the Councillors of the same and the

1588 30th Elizabeth. Nov. 9. Jor. Calthropp. No. 22, fo. 235.

"These are in her Ma^{ties} name to charge and comande you, that you repaire to your Standyng on Monday Morninge at Eight oClocke at the furthest, where you shall staie untill her Ma^{tie} be past.

"Then the Companies next to Temple Bar shall first sett forward ymediately after the Trayne towards the preaching place, by two and two, or fower and fower, as the passage give leave, and for the rest in order followin, which place you shall appoint Six of your yeomanry to be there by Six of the Clock on Mondaie Morninge for the keeping of Formes for you, where order is taken, the Gates to be kept shut untill you be entered. Upon your entrie all the Governors of the Hospital of yor Company shall repaire with their Staves in their Hands to the Scaffold for them appointed. The rest unto Formes for them kept.——Immediately after Dinner you shall resort to your place againe, there to stand untill her Ma^{tie} be returned."

"Recd for lending of the Armour at Mydsommer Night iijs"

1590 33rd Elizabeth. June 16. Jor. Allott. No. 23, fo. 37.

"At this Comon Counsaile, It is enacted, granted, and agreed, at the request of the Queenes most excellent Ma^{tie} signified to the Lord Maior... that Shippes of War and one Pynesse shalbe forthwith taken upp, furnished, and had in a redinesse

Aldermen deputies which wer appoynted to be Wyffelers on horsbacke were all in whyte damaske coates on their harnesse, mounted on good horses well trapped, with great Chaynes about their neckes & proper Javelyns or battel axes in ther hands and cappes of velvet richely decked.

[&]quot;The Wiffelers on foote iiii c. propre and tyght persons all apparelled in Whyte silk or Jerkyns of lether cutte, with whyte hose and shoes, every man having a javelyn or slaugh sword to keepe the people in aray, and chaynes about their neckes and whyte fethers in their cappes."—Hall's Chronicles, 829—841.

by this Citie for hir Ma^{ties} Service by Sea, and that all manner of charges for p'viding, victualling, mannying, and furnishing of the same for five months from the tyme of theire first setting forthe, shalbe wholly defraied, and borne, by and among all the severall Halls of this Citie.

"And for the more indifferent usage in the rating and assessing of all the severall Halls of this Citie towards the programme of this srvice, It is also enacted that an equall rate and assessment shall be made upon all and every of the saide Halls, for the levying of the some of £7400 for the charges of the saide service, whereof two third partes to be levyed forthwith, and all the rest thereof within One Month next after the departure of the said Shippes.

"Of the above amount the *Twelve* Companies were rated in the sum of £5174 8s. 0d. of the remaining amount the proportion of the ffounders Company was £16 0s. 0d. the smallest assessments were those of the Fletchers, Woolmen, and Minstrells, £2 8s. 0d. each."

1591 "Recyved by Mr Glover towards the setting fourthe of Six Shippes and one pynnace as by his bill of priculars dothe appear the sume of xvij¹ xix⁵ iiij⁴ "

1598 40th Elizabeth. Aug. 26. Jor. Saltonstall. No. 24, fo. 324 b. 5.
"BY THE MAYOR.

"Whereas Hir Ma^{ties} most gracious pleasure was latelye signified unto me the Lord Maior, th' Aldermen, and my brethren the Comⁿ Counsell of this Citie, by Letters from the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lordes and others of Hir Ma^{ties} privye Counsell, that for the necessarie defence of this realme and suppressing the Rebells in Ireland, Hir Highnesse's desire was to borrowe the sum of xx Thousand pounds of this Citie for the space of Six Months upon Hir Highness' Bond under the Great Seale of England. In accomplishment whereof it was this daie

enacted & granted and agreed—yt the said some of xx Thousand pounds shalbe lent unto Hir Matie gratis for the sayd tyme, and to be paid and disbursed by all the severall Companyes. All which Companyes are to be indifferently proportioned by certaine Aldermen and Comoners thereunto appointed . . . Whereof your said Company of *founders* is by them rated to lend to hir Matie the some of Thirty Pounds.

"This therefore shalbe to comand you that upon receipte hereof, you call the Freemen of your Company at y^r good discretion to make a generall assessment for levying of the said some of Thirty Pounds, and to cause the same to be paid over into Hir Ma^{ties} receipt at Westminster before the vjth of September next. Whereof so you faile not at your uttermost perill, and will answere the same y^f through y^r negligence or defaulte Hir Ma^{ties} said service be hindered. Given at the Guyld Hall of this Citie this present xxvjth of August 1598.

"SEBRIGHT.

"The Highest Assessment was that of the Merchant Taylors, amounting to £1800. The lowest those of the Bowyers, Fletchers, Wolmen, and Minstrells, £10 each."

1600 43rd Elizabeth. Dec. 12. Jor. Ryder. No. 25, fo. 221.

"Whereas the Lord Maior and his Brethren the Ald'men, dulie considering of the great numbers of idle, lewd, and wicked prones flocking and resorting hither from all quarters of this realme, which doe live here and maintain themselves by Robing and Stealing, &c. &c.—they to be sett to work in Brydewell. The revenue not being sufficient to support without contributions, Five Hundred Pounds to be assessed upon the Taxes.

"It is enacted that the some of Five Hundred pounds shalbe fully paid and disbursed by all the severall Companies of this Citie. That is to say, by such and so many of them as were lately rated and assessed by Act of Comon Counsell for and towards the prvision of 10,000 quarters of

wheate for the store of this Citie. The said sum to be equally prportioned upon every of the said Companies after the rate of xii^d upon every Quarter of Wheate, which they were by the Acte appointed to prvide. Faile not therein."

1604 1st James I. Feb. 23. Rep. Bennett. No. 26 $_2$, fo. 288 b.

"It is ordered That Lawrence Tristram and John Clarke, Wardens of the Company of Brewers, for refusing to pay the sum of Fifty Pounds or thereabouts imposed on their Company towards the charges of prparing of the Pageants and other Shewes against the King's Maties passage through the Cittye, shalbe prsentlie comitted to Warde into the Compter in Wood Street, theire to remayne untill they make prsent payment thereof accordinglie."

2nd James I. Oct. 17. Jor. Bennett. No. 26, fo. 265 b.

"Whereas divers of the Companies of this Cittie, complaine that they have of late yeeres bene overrated and assessed at higher rates for Loanes of Money, Provisions of Corne, Going and precedence of Companies, and other grevances then in right they ought: to the end that contentment may be given—It is enacted—That the Master and Wardens of every of the xii Companies, shall appoint two persons of their several Companies, and likewise the Master and Wardens of the inferior Companies shall appoint one prone of their Companies, that they may rate and proportion every such Companie as find themselves agreeved, and present their opinions thereon to this Court."

1605 2nd James I. Jan. 29. Jor. Lowe. No. 26, fo. 302 b.

"Whereas I and my Brethren the Ald'men have agreed that the full quantity of Tenne Thousand Quarters of Wheat shall be bought and provided by all the sev^rall Companies of this Citie—according to such proportions as were formerlye rated for the lyke services. Whereof we straitly charge and command you, that you buye and provide 25 quarters of Wheate which is rateably proporcioned for yor Company—requiring you to have such speciall care in the buying thereof as the prices of Corne in the markets be not thereby increased, and that you have the same here in London before the last daye of March. Whereof see you fail not at yor perill."

1606 4th James I. July 23. Jor. Hollyday. No. 27, fo. 75.

"It is enacted: That towards the support of the charges to be disbursed by this Citie, as well for the making of a Pageant, and rayling of the Streets from Tower to Temple Barr—at the Royal Passage of the Kings Ma^{tie} and the King of Denmark through this Cittie on the last day of the p^rsent month, the some of £1000 should be paid by all the severall Companies of this Cittie. This therefore shalbe to charge and comand you in his Ma^{ties} name, that on receipt hereof, you do tax and assess the Freemen of y^r sayd Company for and towards the payment thereof."

1607 "Rec^d of the Kings Majestie for money lent by the Companie upon a Privie Seal . . . xxii¹ x^s "

1608 June 15.

"It is agreed with Gregory Hobbs for the prevision of the quantity of corn rated our Company to have in store in a readiness for the market, which is 20 quarters of wheat and rye, viz. the said Gregory Hobbs hath agreed to have the said quantity in store at severall tymes to the use of the Company of Founders, always at four or five days warning at Queenhive in London; for which prevision he is to be allowed xls by the year, provided always if he be by his account at the year's ende, be at less damage and charge than xxxs, then he to repay the xs back again, and to have but xxxs pr ann."

1609 February 7.

"It is ordered and agreed by the Wardens and Assistants of the Company concerning a precepte received from the Lord Maior touching the sum of £20,000 to be paid by the Companies of the City towards the plantation in the North* parte of Ireland to be taxed upon the Companies as the Master Wardens and Assistants of every Company shall think good to be taxed by the Poule, and by which precepte this Company is charged to pay £34.—We, the Wardens and others, have agreed, That every person being in, the Livery of our said Company be taxed to pay the sum of £1 towards the said sum—and for the residue to be taxed upon such of the Yeomanry as they shall see good: and if any parte cannot be so had, then the Stock of the Court to bear the loss."

In the early part of the seventeenth century, at the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, several distinguished Roman Catholics of the province of Ulster broke out into a revolt against the Crown of England. After considerable resistance on their part they were overcome, and finally attainted of high treason, and their princely possessions, consisting of six counties, were in the reign of James I., vested in the Crown by Act of Parliament as forfeited property.

This part of Ireland having been always notorious for the shelter it afforded to disaffected persons, the King on his accession to the throne resolved, in order to support his power, to avail himself of the reformed religion as a means of establishing a settlement on the escheated lands, to be composed of such English and Scottish Protestants as could be induced to settle amongst a people so turbulent and restless as the natives of this part of the country then were; and with a view to the formation of such a colony, he applied to the City of London, offering to grant the citizens a large portion of the forfeited estates by way of inducement to them to entertain the project. The citizens accordingly undertook the plantation, and King James, on the 29th March, 1613, granted them a Charter for carrying the same into effect: and although they encountered great difficulties on account of the enormous expense which attended the measure and the opposition they met with, they finally succeeded in accomplishing the intended object.

^{*} The causes which led to the establishment of a colony of Londoners in the North of Ireland may be thus briefly stated:—

1610 February 6.

"Touching a precepte* received from the Lord Maior whether to excepte and take a proportion of land at the City of Derry and Town of Coleraine in the realme of Ireland, and to build and plant the same at our own costes and charges, and also to have the parte of Seven Thousand Acres of Common Land thereto adjoyning with fishing and divers immunities, privileges, &c. To which we having better considered thereof, now we do excepte thereof at our own cost and charges according to the printed book it is required."

1611 July 29.

"Touching the precepte above referred to. We do now agree that for every man of our Livery and other of our Yeomanry do freely give the xxs before paid unto the Hall, with this condition, that whatever charges hereafter shall happen to arise for the plantation, that the Hall shall have the charge thereof, and not to be taxed by the Poule, and also what profit shall arise and come in for that account, when it shall please God to send it, shall come only to the Hall, to our successors for the Hall for ever, and not to any of our Heires or Executors for any private money accompt in."

1612 9th James I. Jan. 24. Jor. Pemberton. No. 28, fo. 282.

"Precept to provide 10,000 quarters of Corn (as in 1604)."

^{* &}quot;1609, 4 July. This day, at an assembly of the Wardens and Court of Assistants, a precept was read, dated the 1st instant, directed to them by the Lord Mayor, with a copy of certain motives and reasons to induce the citizens of this City to undertake a plantation in the north parts of Ireland, and a printed book, containing a collection of such orders and conditions as are to be observed by the undertakers upon the distribution and plantation of the escheated lands in Ulster, lately received by his Lordship from the Lords of H. Maties Most Hon. Privy Council, and to the said precept annexed."—

Heath's History of the Grocers' Company, p. 546.

1612 February 3.

"Touching the above precept It was agreed, That we do rest and *not* provide, referring it to the next precepte which shalbe sent from the Lord Maior touching the same, and we do stand to the hassard of the price of the same."

"Pd the 4th May to the Chamberlain of the Cytie of London for the laste payment of £35 for the taxments for Ireland £7 10 0"

1614 March 28.

"It was agreed to nominate certain persons for the Livery. Each person to pay towards the use of the House the some of Five pounds, or else not to be admitted into the Clothing.

"That the Master and Wardens should confer with the Master and Wardens of the Company of Waxchandlers* and the Company of Turners, concerning an answer to be given unto the undertakers for the Company of Haberdashers in that behalf touching the money disbursed on the Ireland business, and the proceedings to be taken about the said plantation."

"At a Court of Common Council Mr. Alderman Cockayne, the Governor of the Irish Society, represented to the Court and to the Masters and Wardens of all the several Companies then assembled, that a division of the estates, which was proposed to be made in Ireland belonging to the plantation, had been made into twelve parts, which were particularly expressed

* From a manuscript in my possession:

"Whereof ye Haberdashers proportion is .		£1688	0	0
The Waxchandlers		120	0	0
The Turners		102	0	0
The Founders		90	0	0

on twelve several sheets of paper, the same being numbered from one to twelve inclusive; and that answerable to those proportions, the Committee for the plantation had prepared twelve pieces of paper, each piece having one of the aforesaid numbers thereon, which were rolled and tied up severally, like lots, each lot referring to some one of the same twelve proportions of land; which twelve lots were brought into the Court, by the Governor, in a box by themselves."—Concise View of the Irish Society, p. 34.

1620 18th James I. Dec. 14. Jor. Jones. No. 13, fo. 362 b.

"Whereas Letters have been received from His Ma^{ties} Privy counsell, desiring contributions of some reasonable somes of money towards the palatinate allready invaded by the enemy (being the ancient inheritance of His Majesty's Son-in-Law, which is to descend to His Ma^{ties} posterity). A matter of that importance which every good subject is sensible of, and how much it doth and may concern his Ma^{tie} himselfe, his children, and posterity, and the welfare of his kingdom and the state of religion.

"This is therefore to entreat that forthwith you collect amongst yourselves by such ways and means as in your judgments you shall think fittest, the sum of Seven pounds 10/ towards the contribution expected at the hands of the Citty."

1622 "Rec^d for rent of o^r Land £8 16 9"

1624 "Rec^d for o^r Land in Ireland, due 25 Mar. 1623 £14 19 $0\frac{1}{2}$ "

1626 " Rec^d of Mr. Stone for One Year's fishing in Ierland £1 4 2"

1627 "PRECEPTE FROM THE LORD MAYOR.

[&]quot;Whereas by an Act of Comon Council the 17th Dec. 1627,

It was for special causes agreed, that this City shall furnish His Majesty* with the sum of £120,000, viz. £60,000 within ten days after the signing of the articles between his highness and the City, touching the assurance of His Maties Lands to be absolutely conveyed in fee farm to this City after the rate of Twenty Eight Years purchase, for and in satisfaction as well of the said £60,000 of the Citty's former debts, and the other £60,000 to be at Six Months after the signing of the said articles. It was also agreed, That the first £60,000 shall be raised by and upon the several Companies-according to the several proportions as they now are rated towards the provisions of 10,000 Quarters of Corn. Interest to be allowed at the rate of Six pounds per Cent. which shall be repaid by the first monies to be made by the Citty from the sale of the said Lands. the better furnishing of his Majesty with the said money—we command you that upon Sight hereof, you provide within your Company the sum of Ninety† Pounds, being your rateable part thereof. Hereof fail not, as you tender his Majesty's service, and will answer the contrary at your peril."

^{* &}quot;This was one of those ill-judged stretches of prerogative which Charles I. so frequently committed, and which at length terminated in a civil war. At the end of the year 1626 an Act of Council was passed, 'importing that as the urgency of affairs admitted not the way of Parliament, the most speedy, effectual, and convenient method of supply was by a general loan from the subject according as every man was assessed in the rolls of the last subsidy.' That precise sum was required which each would have paid had the vote of the four subsidies passed into a law; but care was taken to inform the people that the sums exacted were not to be called subsidies but loans. Had any doubt remained whether forced loans, however authorised by precedent and even by statute, were a violation of liberty, and must by necessary consequence render all Parliaments superfluous, this was the proper expedient for opening the eyes of the whole nation."—Hume, vol. vi. 197.

^{+ &}quot;Half the amount was to be paid in ten days from the 20th December, 1627, and the remainder in six months. The security given for this loan proved to be available, as it appears by an entry in the Grocers' Books, dated 10th March, 1630, that the Wardens 'made reporte unto this Courte that they have received out of the Chamber of London £6006, and £751 for interest.' "—Heath, p. 103.

1627 December 29.

"Further precept, straitly to command you to pay the said sum on Tuesday next, without further delay."

$162\frac{7}{8}$ January 1.

"By much entreaty of those whose names are underwritten hath prevailed so far with Mr Maior, as that he hath promised to go before the Lord Mayor, &c. concerning the some of money which is summoned on the Company—and we have likewise promised to aid and assist him in any thing he shall do, and to bear all such charges as shall happen against him or the Wardens."

3rd Charles I. Jan. 9. Rep. Hamersley. No. 42, fo. 60.

"This day the Wardens of the Company of Sadlers for not having done their best endeavours to rayse the moneyes rated upon their Company were by this Courte comitted to the Gaole of Newgate, there to remayne untill further orders be taken by this Courte for their enlargement.

"Also Ezekiell Maior, Master, Henrie Carles and Joseph Barrett, Wardens of the Company of flounders, and the Master and Wardens of the Company of Glaziers, for the like cause and offence were likewise comitted to the Gaole of Newgate, &c. &c."

"	"Paid for the Company being comitted to Newgate											
	by the Lord Maior and Aldermen for that wee											
	paid r	ot the	e lone	mon	ey to	the	King			£3	15	0
"Paid for the coppie of the petition which was to												
	the L	ord I	Maior	and	Alder	mer	concerr	ing	the			
	lone n	noney		•								4^{d}
"	Paid to	the	Lord	Mai	or to	be	cleered	of	the			
	lone n	noney								20	0	0
"	Paid for									5	0	0

1628 3rd Charles I. Jan.

"COPY OF DYSCHARGE FROM THE LORD MAYOR.

"To all Christian people, &c. Whereas the Master, Wardens, and Comonalty of the Company of ffounders . . . are required to provide the some of Ninety pounds. . . . and whereas the Lord Mayor in consideration of the some of Twenty Pounds to him paid hath undertaken to discharge the said Company of payment of the said some of Ninety Pounds, and on their behalf hath made payment of the said some of Ninety Pounds to the Chamberlain of the Citty of London . . Now know you . . . That the said Master &c. . . are contented and well pleased that his said Lordship shall enjoy to his only use and benefit as well the said Ninety pounds and interest, as also all such profits &c. . . . as shall accrue in respect of the said Ninety Pounds or any part thereof."

1629 5th Charles I. Oct. 11. Jor. Deane. No. 35, fo. 112, et seq.

"It was ordered that the sum of £4300 which the Chamber of London hath payed for Pageants and other Solemnities, Shews, and Work for beautifying the Citty against the late intended tyme of His Ma^{ties} passage through the same for His Highnesses Coronation—shalbe raised amongst the several Companies—according to the proportion of 10,000 Quarters of Corne as each Company is rated at to provide, by equall parcells at Four Six Monthes of £1075 until the said £4300 be paid.

"The Rates which every Company is to pay at this tyme for their parte of £2150 the moiety of £4300 towards the above charges.

0									
	Qrs.	£	8.	d.	1	Qrs.	£	8.	d.
Mercers	600	.133	6	0	Hab'dashers	800	172	0	0
Grocers1	.000	.215	0	0	Salters	480	103	4	0
Drapers	788	.165	2	$4\frac{3}{4}$	Ironmongers	358	76	19	5
Fishmongers	565	.121	9	6	Vinteners	520	111	16	0
Gouldsmithes	730	.156	19	0	Clothworkers	565	121	9	6
Skinners	470	.101	1	$0\frac{1}{4}$	Dyers	160	34	8	0
Mercht Taylrs1	050	.225	15	0	Brewers	100	21	10	0

	Qrs.	£	s.	d.	1		Qrs.	£	8.	d.
Lethersellers	-			0		Cowpers			1	0
Pewterers	60	12	18	0		Tilers & Brickrs		4	6	0
Cutlers	60	12	18	0		Bowyers	5	1	1	6
White Bakers	120	25	16	0		Fletchers	5	1	1	6
Wax Chandlrs	20	4	6	0		Blacksmyths	16	3	8	91
Tallow Chanrs	60	12	18	0		Joyners	41	8	16	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Armorers	10	2	3	0		Weavers	95	5	7	6
Girdlers	100	21	10	0		Woolmen	5	1	1	6
Butchers	40	8	12	0		Woodmong ^{rs}	60	12	18	0
Sadlers	100	21	10	03		Scriveners	100	21	10	0
Carpenters	5 0	10	15	0		Fruterers	16	3	8	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Cordwayns	60	12	18	0		Plasterers	10	2	3	0
Barber Surgeons.	60	12	18	0		Brown Bakers	20	4	6	0
Paynter Stayns	11	2	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$		Stacioners	140	30	2	0
Curriers	11	2	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$		Imbroderers	40	8	12	0
Masons	25	5	7	6		Upholders	11	2	7	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Playnors	20	4	6	0		Musicians	5	1	1	6
Inholders	50	10	15	0		Turners	17	3	13	1
Founders	15	3	4	6	1	Basket Makers	8	1	14	43
Poulters	20	4	6	0		Glaziers	8	1	14	434
Cookes	50	10	15	0						

Total10,000 Quarters. £2150."

1630 6th Charles I. Aug. 26. Jor. Cambell. No. 35, fo. 219.

"Whereas the severall Companies of the City were taxed towards the charge of the Pageants against the Coronation of our sov^r Lord King Charles—to the some of £4300 towards which there hath been paid the some of £3326 9 8 the residue thereof being £973 10 4 yet remayning unpaid by sundry Companies towards which your Company still oweth the some of £6 9 0. These are therefore to command you to pay the said sum forthwith.

"Paid towards relieife of the Poor . . in the . . being forced by the Lord Maior . . .£2 8 8"

1640 16th Charles I. Oct. 3. Jor. Garway. No. 39, fo. 137 b.
"Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Companys inclosing

Copy of a Letter from the King at York for a supply of money £200,000."

1640 October 8.

"It was debated, Whether the £50 assessed upon this Company in consequence of the Letter of his Majesty, as also the like from the Lords, &c. assembled with his Majesty at York, shall be paid out of the Stock of the House, or to be otherways assessed by the *Poule*. It was agreed that it be paid by the house."

1642 18th Charles I. June 6. Jor. Pennington. No. 39, fo. 314.

"To the Master and Wardens of the Company of Founders. Whereas at Comon Hall called on Thursday last in the afternoon, by orders of the Lords and Comons in P'lement, the severall Companies heer assembled were moved for the Loan of £100,000 for a Year, towards the relief and preservation of the Kingdom of Ireland, and speedy supply of the great and urgent necessities of the Kingdom, intimatyng that the sayd money with interest at 8 per cent. shall be secured and repayd upon the public Faith of the P'lyament It was by the sayd Comon Hall then most freely and with great alacrity condiscended unto & agreed that £100,000 should be forthwith sent and furnished . . by the sev^rall Companies of this Citty. These are therefore to desire you with all convenient expedition according to the usual p'portion . . . that the some of allotted upon the Companies for Corne may be raysed by yor Company. And for the better expediting of the business that vou cause a Court of Assistants to bee called to bee held on Wednesday next in the afternoon. Hereof you faile not."

June 8.

"That the £100 assessed upon this Company by virtue of an order of both the Houses of Parliament and the Chamber of London shall be taken up at Interest upon the Seal of the Company."

" Monyes	owing to	the Company.
	" Monyes	" Monyes owing to

- " Lent to the Worshipful Company of Mercht Advent" £300
- " Lent at severall tymes to the King & Parlement . . £200."
- 1647 "Owing by his Majesty and Parliament £336 "May Quarter."

1653 February 25.

" Made three severall Claims at Worcester House.

"Wee—the Master and Warden and Comonalty of the Company of Founders—doe claime—as money lent unto the State as by the Bonds & Bills doe moore at large appeare.

"One Hundred pounds lent 13th Dec. 1642—

after the rate of 8 per C^t. Due for 11 Yeeres for Interest £88 0 0

- "One Bond for £52. 10 Yeeres Interest . £80 0 0
- "One Bond for £52. 10 Yeeres Interest . £80 0 0
- "Rest due unto the Company from the State .£422 11 4"

1654 January 18.

"That the Comon Seale of the Company be given to ratify the Twelve Companies Comitte for the sale of lands in Ireland, to satisfie and pay the sum of One Hundred Pounds lent by the Company of founders 13 Dec. 1642."

1660 12th Charles II. May 2. Jor. Aleyn, No. 41x, fo. 231 b.

"Resolved That £10,000 be presented to the King's Matie as from this Cittie, and that the same with £2000 to defray charges in attending on His Ma^{tie} be forthwith raised by way of the Companies with all convenient speed.

"And that £3000 be presented to the Lord Viscount Mordaunt and Sir John Grenville, (who brought to this Court His most gracious Ma^{ties} declaration) to buy each of them a Ringe."

1660 May 25.

"Whereas this Court . . did lately think fitt to desire the Companies to raise £12,000. whereof £10,000 to be presented to His Majesty and £1000 a-piece to his Brethren the Dukes of York and Gloucester Doth declare that they doe not intend to make this a precedent for the future."

"Paid or gave His Majesty .			£12	0	0
" Lent the Cittie upon Bylls .			3	0	0
" Paid upon several Bylls when I	Iis	Majestie			
came to Guildhall			8	12	2."

1661 13th Charles II. Feb. 13. Jor. Browne, No. 41x, fo. 245 b.

"It being signified that his Majesty hath appointed the three and twentieth day of Aprill next for his Coronation at Westminster, and that he intends the day before to pass from the Tower of London through this City to his palace at Whitehall with such magnificence as becomes the Majesty of soe great a King. This Court—expressing to the utmost, the unspeakable joy, love, and loyalty of this Citty (his Majesty's Royall Chamber) . . . doth appoint a Committee . . to order and direct all most fitting and worthy preparations to be made for the ornament of his passage in as stately and sumptuous a manner as hath been performed towards the greatest of his Royall predecessors.

"And that towards the charge thereof—the sum of Six Thousand Pounds shall be disbursed by the several Companies, in such proportions as they are allotted for provision of Ten Thousand Quarters of Wheat: And further, that the said Committee doe send for the Merchant Strangers within this Citty, and all others whome they shall think fitt to treat with, of such charge of the said solemnity."

"Payd by severall Bylls when his Majesty came thro' the Citty £10 3 0"

1661 13th Charles II. April 9.

"The above sum of £6000 proving not sufficient, a further sum of £3000 was assessed in like manner."

1664 November 17.

"Letter from the Lord Mayor, That the Company were ordered to rayse £200 to be lent to the King's Majestie for his present urgent occasions. It is therefore ordered that £200 be taken up at Interest and the Seale of the Company given for security, and the sayde £200 to be lent to his Majesty's use."

1666 February 4.

"Received of ye collections towards the building of the ship £12 8 6."

1677 "A PRECEPT FROM THE LORD MAYOR.

"Whereas divers of the Livery of the severall companies of this Citty doe frequently take the liberty to appear at Comon Halls held for the public affairs of this citty without their gowns, contrary to the ancient custome; These are therefore streightly to charge and require you, that you forthwith give notice to the severall Liverymen of your Company that hereafter they appeare at all comon halls in their gowns as citizens and the gravity of that assembly: and that all that shall presume otherwise shall be expelled the hall and looked upon as invaders of the antient and laudable usage of the Citty. And hereof faile not.

"Date this 21st July 1677. WAGSTAFFE."

1685 November 8.

"That the Master and Wardens have full power to sell or make a bargain for the lands in Ireland, which the Turners and Wax Chandlers are concerned in, and to do and seal any writing as to their discretions shall seem meet."

1686 July 13.

"The Master acquainted the Court that the three Companys that are concerned in the Lands in Ireland have sold all their interest therein, and that the Founders dividend will come to about £140. The Company taking into consideration that they have nothing to shew for the Land, nor what money was paid for the Land, nor having received any rent or profits for above fifty years past, hath ordered the master to sign any deeds that may be necessary, and to receive the money for the Company's use.

"Recd for the Land in Ireland . . . £144. 4. 6."

1690 July 17.

"According to a precept from the Lord Mayor for raising One Regiment of Horse and one Regiment of Dragoons for the present service of Her Majesty. It was taken into consideration that the Company having no Stock, but being Six Hundred pounds in debt, Yet nevertheless considering the imminent danger that may ensue, It is ordered, That the Master shall provide a good and able Horse and Man to serve in their Majestie's service, according to the order of the Common Council, dated the 10th of this instant July."

1730 January 1.

"That the Master and Wardens treat with the Haberdashers' Company for the sale to them of this Company's right to the Fisheries in Ireland, but not to take less than £50."

1747 October 29.

"Mr. Walker, Carpenter, agreed to put the Company's stand and the place for the Music forthwith into good repairs, and new pannel boards to the back of the stand for £3.10.0, and also to keep the stand and Music-place in good repair, and to take it down and to put it up once a year on Lord Mayor's-day, and keep the same in a convenient place dry;

and provide proper servants to attend the stand when put up, during the term of seven years from this day at £7 p^r year. The Company to be at no expense whatever."

1761 August 3.

"That the Company go out on next Lord Mayor's Day, on account of His Majesty's coming into the City on that day.

"The Company's Stand being found in a very bad condition, an estimate was laid before the Court for a new Stand at the sum of $\pounds 70$."

1762 February 1.

"A Liveryman having introduced two friends into the Stand contrary to the orders of the Company was fined £1, which he immediately paid.

"Complaint was made that the Master had introduced his Wife into the Stand on Lord Mayor's Day; the Court resolved that the Master had a right to do so. It having been always usual for the Master to introduce his Wife or a Friend if he thought fit."

1837 October 18.

"Read a precept from the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor, and a Letter from the Committee of the Court of Aldermen, suggesting the propriety of the Livery Companys of London, availing themselves of the opportunity of the Queen's proposed visit to the City of London on Lord Mayor's day next, to adopt some mode of exhibiting their loyalty and affection, by taking up their ancient and accustomed standings in their Livery Gowns in the public Streets of the City through which Her Majesty may pass to the Guildhall, and by the display of their Flags and Banners, and other Emblems of their respective Companies, &c., and requesting to know if the Founders' Company proposed to occupy any Standings, and the number of persons who might probably attend, in order that the

Committee of Magistrates might make such arrangements as might be requisite for their convenience. Resolved, That the Livery of this Company be requested to meet the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants, at the London Tavern on Monday 23rd October at 12 o'clock precisely, to consider and determine the course to be adopted in reference thereto."

1838 February 1.

- "Report of proceedings in relation to the Queen's coming to the Guildhall, 9th November, 1837.
- "At the Meeting of the Livery held at the London Tavern 23rd October,
- "It was unanimously resolved, That the Liverymen of this Company show their loyalty and affection to Her Most gracious Majesty the Queen by attending in their Livery Gowns on Lord Mayor's Day, and taking their Standings on that occasion.
- "That each Liveryman should pay Five Shillings for the use of a gown to be provided by the Master and Wardens.
 - "That a Band of Music be provided.
- "That the Clerk write to the absent Liverymen of the Company communicating the Resolutions of this Meeting, and requesting to know if they wished to attend, and that a Committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements.
- "Accommodation was afforded by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in St. Paul's Church Yard for Seventy Persons, and Orders given by the Committee for the erection of handsome Standings for the Company.
- "That pursuant to Circulars the Court and Livery met at the London Tavern on the 9th November and were clothed in their Livery Gowns with Rosettes of Company's colour attached, and having each received a printed Card for their admission to the Company's standing within St. Paul's Church Yard, formed in procession and proceeded with Band playing and Colours (a New Pair having been presented by certain Members of the Company,) flying to the Royal Exchange, and from thence

(preceded by the Merchant Tailors and followed by the Distillers) to St. Paul's Church Yard, received Her Majesty Queen Victoria with great loyalty and affection, and returned in procession to the London Tavern to the Annual Livery Dinner of the Founders' Company.

"Ordered that the Vergers of St. Paul's Cathedral be presented with £3 3s. for their assistance on the above day."

1844 October 25.

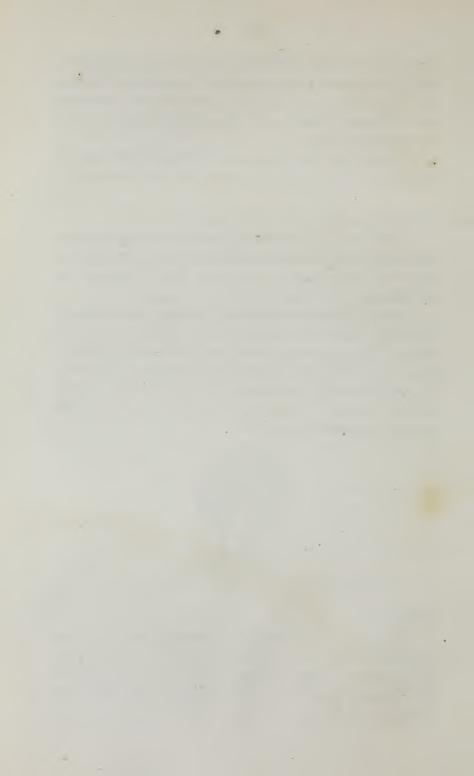
"Notice from the Committee of Aldermen offering Standings in the Poultry on the occasion of Her Majesty's honoring the City with her presence to open the Royal Exchange on the 28th inst.

"Resolved, That the Founders' Company do attend, and that Fifty Tickets be requested for the use of the Court and Livery. Not being able to obtain a sufficient number of Livery Gowns, application was made to the Committee of Aldermen, that the Livery might be admitted with Rosettes of the Colours of the Company, to which after inspection of the proposed Rosette, the Committee acceded."



October 28.

"The whole of the Livery having been summoned to attend at Founders' Hall to receive a Ticket and a Rosette, they went in procession to their Standing in the Poultry (in front of St. Mildred's Church) and received Her Majesty with great loyalty."



BENEFACTIONS.

1468 "Henry Jordeyn by his Will dated 15th October, 1468, gave certain lands and tenements to the Fishmongers' Company, to pay certain sums to superstitious uses,* and

Extract from the Will of Henry Jordon, dated the 15th day of October, 1468.

"I, the aforesaid Henry Jordon, will and ordain that the said Wardens and their successors for the time being yearly and for evermore, shall find within the revenues, profit, and rent coming of the said lands, &c., an honest priest to sing and say divine service daily in the Church of St. Botolph without Algate of London, saying or singing his Masses daily at the Altar of our Lady in the North side of the Choir there, and that the said priest be attending and helping to sing and say all divine service there throughout the year, year by year, one after another, as well at Matins, Mass, and Evensong, and at salve, and also as at all other divine service there to be sung and said. And the same priest for to say or sing his Masses daily about the hour of 8 of the clock in the morning, without a cause reasonable or letting, than he to be ruled by the discretion of the said Wardens with advice of the principal parishioners of the same church. And I will also, that the same priest and every of his successors every day at his Mass after the Gospel said and done, shall turn him from the Altar unter the Church Ward, and shall pray and openly say these words for the souls of Henry Jordon and Johane his wife, Giles Jordon and Margaret his wife, Richard Hill and Johane his wife, and for all Christian souls, De profundis, &c. &c., and so to say the Psalm of De profundis, with special Colletts for the said souls, the same priest taking yearly of the said Wardens and their successors at four times of the year, by even portions in money, £7 sterling for his salary. And also I will, that the said priest and his successors for evermore, after and afore that he hath sung or said his Mass in the said Church be waiting and attendant upon the said Wardens, &c., at all such lawful and convenient times as he shall be warned or called; and I will also that the said Wardens of the said Mystery, with seven

^{*} As the "superstitious uses" above referred to, have not, so far as I am aware, ever appeared in print, a recital of the principal matters may be interesting.

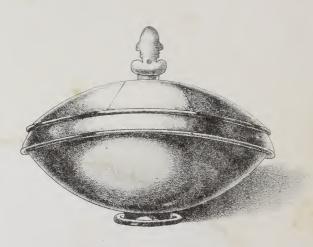
also to buy and deliver 138 quarters of Coals, or else money to buy the same Coals, unto the same number, after the price of viij^d for every quarter; whereof he willed, among others, to xx of the poor Householders of the Craft of Founders, dwelling within the Walls of the City of London, a quarter of Coals each." Thirteen shillings and fourpence is still received annually from the Fishmongers' Company, being the proportion at the rate of 8d. per quarter, payable under the above Will.

other worshipful persons of the clothing of Fishmongers every year and for evermore, the day of my decease or within a month next evening thereupon, hold and keep in the aforesaid Church an Obit or anniversary of placebo and dirige, by the Priests and Clerks of the same Church solemnly to be sung, on the morrow next insuing, forthwith lights and ringing of Bells for my Soul and the Souls above rehearsed openly to be named, at the which Obit so yearly to be held and kept and for all necessaries thereto behoofful. I will that there be expended Twenty One Shillings and four pence among the Priests and Clerks, and for ringing of Bells there Four Shillings; also for the hire and waste of two tapers of Wax both of the weight of Twenty Pounds which stand and burn in the said Church of St. Botolphe beside my tomb and my wife's there before the image of our Lady, and two other tapers of the same weight which shall stand and burn in the same Church, whereof one shall stand upon the middle of the stone there as the bodies of my father and mother there lying buried, and the other taper shall stand on the middle of the stone there as the bodies of the aforesaid Richard Hill and Johane his wife lie buried, Six Shillings. Also for bread, ale, cheese, spices, wine, and other necessaries for the same, Thirteen Shillings and Fourpence. Also I will that the said Wardens, &c. on the same day yearly for ever, shall pay and deliver within the place and close of the Minories without Algate to the Abbess of the same for the time being Ten Shillings, so that the same Abbess and Convent in their Conventual Church, and also to the Five Friars resident in the said place of Minoresse, yearly and for ever to each of them Eightpence to say in the same Church placebo and dirige over eve and Mass of Requiem in the morn next after, saying for my Soul and the Souls abovesaid: and I will that another Obit, placebo, &c. be held in the Church of St. Nicholas Cold Abbey, yearly for evermore. Also to pay and deliver to the Wardens of fraternity of St. Giles without Cripplegate. Six Shillings and Eightpence, so that my Soul and the Souls aforesaid may be prayed for daily as the souls of the Brethren and Sisters of the same fraternity."





MAZER BOWL. temp:Richard 11.



MAZER BOWL, with COVER.1390.

1497	In the inventory of the goods of the craft at th	is period,
	the following gifts appear:—	
	"ffirst—A Maser* wt a boos of the gifte of a Widow	onz. pt.
	called — Weygne	viij iij
	Item—A Maser w ^t a Boss of the gifte of John Badcock	
	Item—A Maser wt a Boss and an Herte of Silver	
	and gilted of the gifte of Rob ^t Reynolds .	ix
	Item—A Maser wt a Boss of the gifte of Henry	
	Pentlowe	vj dgr
	Item—A Maser w ^t Boss of the gifte of John Seykyn	iv dgr
	Item—A double Cuppe w ^t an handill on gilted. The	
	gifte of Johan the wife of Rob ^t Reynolds	
	aforesaid	xviij
	Item—A standynt Cuppe wt a cover not gilte, wth a	
	Hawke on the same, the gifte of Richard	
	Hawke	xxxiij iiij
	Item—vj Spones of Silver wt round Knoppes of the	
	gifte of John Baldwyn	vij ix ^{pt}
	Item—viij Spones of Silver of the gifte of William	
	Chambleyn the Elder	vij iij ^{gr}
	Item—A Cuppe covred harnessed wt Silver gilte, of	
	the gifte of John Blowbell	xxvij scant
	Item—A grete Maser harnessed wt Silver gilte, of the	
	gifte of John Betenden otherwise called	
	Wayte	xvj

^{*} At page 43, the Maser is described as a wooden drinking vessel, and one is specially referred to, "the outside whereof was of Black Maser (Maple wood), and the inside of Silver double gilte, the edge finely wrought round about with Silver and double gilte." Finding it difficult to understand the weight as stated against each Maser, I consulted my late esteemed friend F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., from whom I received a communication a very short time previous to his death, in which he stated "I cannot understand your Masers at all, the weight is so extraordinary. No drinking cup could ever weigh so little as four ounces! or even fifteen!! Can it be that they merely value the silver lining at its supposed weight?"

Item—A	grete	Maser	harnessed	\mathbf{w}^{t}	Silver	gilte,	of the	
	gifte	of John	n Pynchbe	eck	•			xj.

Item—A Spone of the gifte of John Peys, of Syller xij

Item—A Maser of the gifte of some unknown Widow.

Item—A standyng goblett p'cell gilt, with one Spone, w^t a gunner on the cover.

Item—A fyne table Cloth diapre, of the gifte of Alice Claner, cont^g x yardes.

Item—A Towell diapre of the gifte of the same Alice, contg $xxy y^{ds}$ and a q^r

Item—Of redy money given by the same Alice . xls

Item—A Table Cloth diapre of the gifte of the wife of John Belwyn aforenamed.

Item—A Table for an Altar w^t an ymage of Seint Clement of the gifte of John Blowbell.

Item—ij bacyns & ewers of Latton of the gifte of the wife of John Artas.

"Mem.—That Peter Tayeler, ffounder, departed thys lyfe the xijth daye of November, in the yere of our Lord, 1564, who hathe geven to this Company xiij^s iv^d for dyvers years to come as dothe appear by evidens remayning in this Hall, and more a Cuppe otherways callyd a Goblytt of Sylver parcell gilte w^t a Cover weynt xxij ounces.

"Item—Payd for the Brekfast which was made for Mystrys Teller when she brought in the Gobblytt into the Hall, wh was the xxjst day of November, 1564. xjs viijd"

" Nono die Octobris.

1594

"Whereas, Roberte Thompson hath this day given and delivered to the Company of flounders, Five Marks, to the end that the said Company shall add to the said Five Marks Twentie Nobles to make up a Stock of Ten Pounds to be put





out yearlie for ever, after the rate of x1 in the Hundred, and the money growing upon the use of the said x1 to be vearlie for ever distributed amongst the poor people of the said Companie, between the feast of St Andrew the Apostle and the feast of the birth of our Lord God, by the discretion of the Wardens of the said Companie for the tyme beinge: Itt is at this Courte fully agreed that Twentie Nobles shall be added to the said Five Markes to make up the said Stocke of x1, and that the same shall yearlie for ever be putt forthe after the said rate of x1 in the hundred upon such assurance as shalbe allowed and lyked by the Wardens and Assistance of the sayd Companye for the tyme beinge, or the more parte of them. And that the Money growing upon the use thereof, shalbe yearlie for ever distributed among the poor of the said Company, and that the said Robt Thompson shall have the use of the said x1 for five years next ensuying, upon assurance to be given and allowed yearlie in forme aforesaid, and payinge therfor yearlie after the rate of x1 in the hundred for the use thereof."

1594

"The xvjth daye of December.

"Whereas the Companie of Brown Bakers have already peyd to our Company of Founders towards the charge of the paving of our kitchen fiftie shillings; and now the said Companie of Brown Bakers, in respecte of a former promise made, doe lovinglie offer to paye to our sayd Companye Three Pounds, Ten Shillings, towards the payving of our yard to make up the sayd fiftie shillings, Six pounds. Itt is at thys Court agreed by the sayd Companie of Founders, that the sayd Three Pounds, Ten Shillings, shalbe accepted and receyved accordinglie."

At page 95 there is an entry, "all the Spoones were sould but one, we was Humphry Bowines' Spoone."

The Spoon which has been kept for many years in the case, with the Drinking Glass, (page 247) and with which it has always been supposed to be connected, is of Nuremberg manufacture, and of great beauty and rarity. The initials H.B., 1625 on the back of the bowl, identify it with the Spoon above referred to, Humphry Bowin having been admitted into the Company in that year; and on which occasion, as before recorded, it was the practice for every new brother to give a silver spoon of the value of 13s. 4d. at the least. The Spoon bears the following inscription lengthwise on the handle—

"If you love me—Keep me ever,
That's my desire—and your endeavour."

1638 July 2.

The sum of £100 given to the Company by the last Will of Mr. John Relye, alias Rawlins, of the City of Westminster, Esq., was paid, together with a certain lease and counterpart of leases by the said Will, given to the Company "to pay £6 yearly to six working Founders."

1640 September 20.

Abraham Woodhall, by Will of the above date, left to the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Bride, Fleet Street, certain houses standing, and being at the south end of his garden, situate in George Alley, in Shoe Lane, on trust, to pay yearly, amongst other charges, to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Founders, at the feast of the Nativity and St. John Baptist, by even and equal portions, the sum of 40s. yearly for ever, to be given and distributed by them to the poorer sort of their Company.

The property upon which this charge was made being destroyed at the dreadful fire in 1666, the annuity fell considerably in arrear, but on the 9th February, 1673, it was decreed, "That Abraham Downing shall pay the sum of Five





Pounds in full of all arrears due to the Company from him of the gift of Mr. Abraham Woodall, of Forty Shillings per annum to theire poore, and that the sayd Mr. Downing shall pay to the sayd Company for eighteen years yett to come, twenty shillings a year for the use of the poor as aforesaid, and after that period to pay the whole forty shillings as formerly." The Corporation of London having taken the ground as a portion of the site of Farringdon Market, the amount is now paid by them.

Richard Wioley,* Master of the Company, 1631, and again in 1640, bequeathed a Venetian Drinking Glass, richly painted in colors, with a silver gilt foot, to be used yearly on the inauguration of the new master, as appears by the following extract from his Will:—

"And whereas I the said Richard Wioley, for 34 Years have been a Member of the Livery of the Company of Founders of the City of London, from whom I always have good respect and observation ever showed to me in that time aforesaid, in requital whereof I give and bequeath unto the said Company my painted Drinking Glass, with the Silver and Guilte foote, which by relation was brought from Bullen out of France,† at the time when Henry the viijth King of England had that place yielded unto him; this Glasse being parte of the pillage then taken by a Yeoman of the Crowne, and hath

^{*} I regret my inability to give the date of this Will, or when the Glass came into the possession of the Company. Notwithstanding many hours' tedious search at Doctors' Commons, I have been unable to find the Will; neither is there, so far as I am aware, any entry in the Company's Books respecting it.

^{† &}quot;1544. The 14th July, the King in person, accompanied wyth divers of the nobility, passed the seas from Dover to Calais, and the 26th of the same month encamped himself before Bullounge, and assaulted the towne, and after numerous assaults, so manie of their valiant Captains and brave Soldiers were slain, that they sent two of their Chiefs which declared unto the Kyng that the governor of the towne with his retinue was contented to deliver the towne to his grace, with condition that they might passe with bag and baggage, which

remained in one and the same familie to this day: which Glasse I bought for a valluable consideration, and do desire that this Glasse may be used in the Founders' Hall only upon the Election Day, when the Master and Wardens are to be Elected and chosen according to the ancient custom of this Company. The Old Master presenting to the New Master a Cupp of Hipocrass,* drinking unto Him by the name of Master, which I desire may be in this Glasse. And I do hearby wish that my means were agreable to my Will, then should they record me a better Benefactor: And I shall ever wish the whole Body may ever live in Unity, Concord, and Brotherly Love, which is pleasing to God and Man. Even thus the God of Heaven Bless them all.—Amen."

This is an exceedingly beautiful specimen of Venetian painted glass of the fifteenth century. It is stated on good authority that there are only two other examples known of the glass manufacture of the above period, one of which is in the possession of the Baron Rothschild, by whom it was

request the Kyng, like a noble and merciful person, freely graunted, and on the 3rd September, like a puissant conqueror, rode into Bullounge.—*Holinshed*, 964.

[&]quot;The French rested not till they came to Hardilo Sands, a place of great strength and advantage, and then despatched a Messenger unto the English armie, that there they meant to abide and to give them battell if they would advance forth to meet them, whereupon the Englishmen to light them a candle that they might see where they were, set all the villages and houses about on a light fire, continuing the same all that afternoone and the night following, and then came back to Bullounge with all their spoils and prisoners. They took in this encounter, seven pieces of artillerie, the armour of Monsieur de Bies, the French general, beside apparell, plate, and furniture in great plentie."—Ibid, 968.

^{*} The "Hippocrass" used on these occasions is from the following receipt, taken from Arnold's Chronicle of London, p. 72:

[&]quot;THE CRAFTE TO MAKE YPOCRAS.

[&]quot;Take a quart of Red Wyne, an unce of Synamon and halfe an unce of Gynger, a quartir of an unce of greynes, and halfe a pound of Suger, and brose all these, not too small, then putt them in a bage of wullen clothe made therefore, with the Wyne; lete it hange ouir a vessell tyll ye Wyne be rune thorow."





lately purchased for 350 guineas. The original glass foot is supposed to have been broken at the siege of Boulogne, and has been replaced by one of silver gilt; the mounting is English by the plate marks, which are partially obliterated, but refer to the year 1607.

The painting on the glass may be considered to represent Tethys, the greatest of the sea deities, wife of Oceanus; she is clad in a mantle, edged with gold, wearing a crown, and riding on a sea horse at the bottom of the ocean, accompanied by two of her 3,000 daughters, also on sea horses; there is an altar with incense burning on it, surmounted by a human skull, with drapery hanging between each goddess, from the altar down to the weeds and shells at the bottom of the sea, emblematical of the libations and sacrifices which were offered to them.

1647 September 29.

Ordered, that the Master and Wardens, with divers of the Assistants, and the Clerk and Beadle, should go and take possession of two houses standing in St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in the occupation of Thomas Duncan, Merchant, and the Widow Gates, given unto the Company by Mr. Richard Rowdinge, to commence from the 29th September, 1647, unto the full end and term of thirty-one years, and had possession delivered to them accordingly.

1653 February 7.

"Mr. Steven Pilchard, Upper Warden, gave for the use of the Company, an Hower Glass with 4 Glasses, and a Copper Box with 2 Keyes and 2 severall Lockes, with Half a Crown in Money, Uppon condition that the Master should keep one Key and the Renter Warden the other; and that the Master and Wardens in whose time the money was given should have the disposeing thereof every Christmas at the same time the guifte of Mr. Woodall is distributed unto the poor and needy people of the Company." At the same time, Mr. Anthony Green and Mr. John Brett gave, for the use of the Company, "One Staff tipped with Silver, the Silver waying 3 ounces, for the Beadle to carry before the Company, and yf it happen for the sayd Beadle to Dy or be dismissed of his place, for the next Beadle to give to the Wyff of the sayd Cha^s Campion, five shillings, and to leave the sayd Staff into the Companie's handes againe."

1654 August 18.

Joseph Parratt, by his Will of the above date, directed that "from and after the death of his said Wife, there shall be paid yearly, for ever, unto the Master, Wardens and Company, of Founders, for the time being, and their successors, the sum of four pounds, to be by them disposed of at their discretions, to and for the use of the most indigent poor and needy persons, freemen of the said Company."

The property, on which this charge was made, having been destroyed by the fire of London, the then freeholder petitioned the Judges for an abatement of this and other charges, to enable him to rebuild. On the 22nd of November, 1670, an order was made that he should pay 40s. a year for forty years to the Company, in respect of the above gift, and after the expiration thereof, the full sum of £4 yearly for ever. The property on which this gift was chargeable appears to have been Nos. 29 and 30 Shoe Lane, and was paid regularly up to the year 1823, when the Corporation of London purchased the property for the site of Farringdon Market, but refused to pay the rent charge, not having been informed thereof, and the Company being unable clearly to identify the property, the bequest has been lost.

1655 May 7.

"That the Common Seale of the Company of Founders be given unto the Widdowe Dorithy Parratt, for an acquittance





for the sume of Twenty Pounds, given as a legacy by Joseph Parratt, her late husband, which sayd sum the now present Master hath in his hands, and hath putt it uppon accounte."

1708 The Master and Wardens reported (5th May, 1806) "that they had searched the books, and were not able to find any entry relating to the three silver Tankards."

The tankards thus referred to (always used at the Livery Dinners, when the toast-master announces that "the Master drinks to you in a loving cup, and bids you all a hearty welcome,") have the inscription "the gift of Thomas Fisher, Merchant and Founder, of London." By reference to the Register of Freemen, it appears that Thomas Fisher served Mr. Cawston, and was admitted the 13th of June, 1689; that he fined for all offices in 1703; and died in 1708. The Tankards bear the initials B.A. as the maker, with the Hall mark of 1708. The following is an extract from his Will, dated 23rd March, 1706, proved April, 1708: "I give also and bequeath to the Master and Wardens of the Mistery of Founders of London, of which Company I am a Member, the sum of Fifty Pounds, to buy them a piece of useful plate to be used by the said Company."

1736 August 2.

Mrs. Wood gave the Company £200 on condition of receiving £20 a year during her life.

1756 February 2.

Mrs. Ann Cannon, of Romford, Widow, aged 60, paid the Company £200, for an annuity of £15 per annum during her life.

1784 October 18.

"That the thanks of the Company be given to Mr Thos King (Clerk of the Company) for his present of Six China Bowls, with the Company's Coat of Arms thereon."

These Bowls form a set, measuring from 10 to 20 inches in diameter, they have a deep gold border, and are ornamented with roses and pines. Upon the authority of Mr. Chaffers, author of *Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain*, they are from the Manufactory at Lowestoft, which was founded in 1757 and closed in 1802.

1802 May 3.

Extract from the Will of the above Mr. King: "I give to the Master and Wardens of the Founders' Company, the sum of Fifty Pounds, to be distributed amongst Ten of the poor of the Company, on the 21st day of December next; also to each Member of the Court of Assistants, being such at my decease, £2 for a Ring."

Ten poor widows received £4 14s. each, £3 being paid for duty.

Extract from the Will of William Bond, late Clerk to the Company, who died 28th July, 1824, leaving Sophia Woodcock and Charlotte Woodcock, Spinsters, Executors—

"I request the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the worshipful Company of Founders, to accept the donation of a Ring each. I give to the Court of Assistants the sum of £1000 in trust, to pay the interest thereof to the said Sophia and Charlotte Woodcock during their lives, and after the death of the survivor, in further trust, to pay £40 of the said interest to four young men, who have served their time of Apprenticeship to a free Founder—Ten pounds each; the remaining Ten pounds to be applied towards refreshments on the day of opening the Poor Box, or on any other day the Court may appoint. If four young men do not yearly apply, the lapsed £10 to be applied as the Court may direct, after paying the Clerk for his attendance."

THE FOUNDER'S CHARITABLE FUND.

At the suggestion of the Master, Thomas Mears, Esq., a Committee was appointed to consider of the most eligible mode of raising a Fund for the relief of the distressed and deserving Liverymen, and the Widows of Liverymen, of the Founders Company, and upon their report—

"At a Meeting of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants, held at the Hall, the 2nd April, 1829,

"It was unanimously resolved:-

"That the Members of the Court do subscribe such sums as they think fit, as the commencement of this Subscription, to be paid to Messrs. Ladbroke, Gillman, & Co., Bankers, under the title of 'The Founders' Charitable Fund,' and that the aid and assistance of the Livery of the Company and others be solicited, and that the whole Court be a Committee for that purpose.

"That a clause for Donations by Will may be suggested, in case any benevolent Member of the Company or others should be disposed to assist the Fund by that means.

" FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give unto the Trustees for the time being, of a certain voluntary Society, formed in the city of London, called 'The Founders' Charitable Fund,' the sum of Pounds sterling, to be paid out of such part of my personal estate as shall not consist of chattels real upon trust for the purposes of the said institution, and for which the receipt of such Trustees shall be a sufficient discharge."

"Devizes of Land, or of money charged on Land, or to be laid out in Lands or Tenements, or secured on Mortgage of Lands are void; but Money or Stock may be given by Will, if not directed to be so charged, laid out, or secured, as aforesaid. "That all sums thus collected, should not be subject to the debts and contingencies of the Company, but applicable only to the charitable purposes proposed, and that the interest arising therefrom, shall be distributed at such times as the Court shall appoint, so as not to interfere with the usual charitable distributions of the Company; and that the principal thus collected, be invested in the Bank Consols, in the names of three members of the Court, whose names shall be replaced by the Court as vacancies occur.

"That Annual Subscriptions be solicited, and paid into the hands of the Master, to be invested in like manner as the principal, but if any gentleman wishes to contribute for immediate distribution, the sum so contributed shall be appropriated according to his intentions.

"That the Subscribers may have an opportunity of inspecting the accounts, a book with the amount of the receipts and disbursements shall be kept, which may be inspected by application every Court day.

"That these Resolutions be printed and sent to the Livery and others, and also be presented to every new Member."

The following Subscriptions were announced.

COURT.

£	8.	d.	<u> </u>	8.	d.
Robert Warner, Esq100	0	0	John Gray, Esq 5	5	0
John Warner, Esq 50	0	0	James Schooling, Esq 10	10	0
Thomas Mears, Esq 50	0	0	John Stott, Esq 5	5	0
James Burrows, Esq 20	0	0	James Burrows, Jun. Esq. 10	10	0
William Gillman, Esq 20	0	0	William Borradaile, Esq. 25	0	0
John William Roper, Esq. 25	0	0	_		
Robert Davies, Esq 5	5	0	326	15	0

LIVERY.

£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
Mr. W. E. Franks 5	0	0	Mr. W. Borradaile, Jun 1	1	0
Mr. John Williams10	10	0	Mr. G. M. Glascott10	10	0
Mr. John Johnston 5	5	0	Mr. James Smith 1	1	0
Mr. Charles Hawkes 1	11	6	Mr. ——— Dillon 1	1	0
Mr. J. H. Chapman 1	1	0	Mr. William Palmer 1	1	0
Mr. William Devey10	10	0	Mr. George Meadway 1	1	0
Mr. William Bruce 1	1	0	Mr. Thomas James 1	1	0
Mr. — Davis, jun 1	1	0	Mr. —— Wallis10	0	0
Mr. T. Bacon 1	1	0	Mr. John Sexton 5	5	0
Mr. Robert Death 5	0	0	Mr. Robert Warner, Exe-		
Mr. Thomas Williams 5	0	0	cutor of Mr. Proud18	0	0
Mr. William Christie 5	0	0	Messrs. Barrett10	0	0
Mr. William Hems 5	0	0	Mr. B. Norris 1	1	0
Mr. Richard Evered 5	0	0	Mr. J. Atkins 1	1	0
Messrs. Botten10	0	0	Mr. Moxon 1	0	0
Mr. W. J. Hurrell 5	5	0	Mr. John Burnell 5	0	0
Mr. David Simpson 2	2	0	Mr. Thomas Sadler 5	0	0
Mr. Joseph Terry 1	1	0	Mr. J. C. Stahlschmidt, Jun. 1	1	0
Mr. Harry Terry 1	1	0	Small Sums 1	5	6
Mr. William Terry 1		0			
Mr. Stephen Hale 2	2	0	160	2	0
*					

" BYE LAWS.

"That the interest arising from the principal of the said fund, after deducting incidental charges, shall be distributed twice in each year, viz.—the first Thursday in February, and the first Thursday in August.

"That three pounds per annum shall be paid to each Liveryman, or Widow, that may be admitted on the list, for life, and to be continued to their Widows after their decease; but on no account shall any greater sum be paid without a special order by the Court, with discretional power in the Court to strike them off the list, should they in their after situation in life be considered by the Court no longer eligible, or from any gross misconduct.

"That should any Member of the Court, or his Widow, fall into decayed circumstances, he or she shall be admitted on the list the first vacancy, in preference to any other Liveryman or Widow, and if more than one claimant, the Senior on the Court or his Widow, shall be put on the list, such Member or his Widow, to be allowed double the amount of the pension given to a Liveryman so soon as the funds of the charity will admit, and no other Member admitted until he or she shall have the double allowance.

"That the preference of others not on the Court (if of good character) shall be given according to seniority of Liveryship on the books, unless they shall have refused to serve such offices as they may have been called on to serve, then those who have served to be preferred, notwithstanding they may be junior Liverymen, the same to apply to Widows as to the Liveryship and services of their late husbands.

"That no Liveryman or Widow be eligible for election under the age of sixty years, unless from any total disability, and then by special order of the Court, nor shall any be eligible whose incomes shall exceed twenty pounds per annum, and Widows marrying again are no longer to be eligible.

"That no person shall receive this pension if they continue on the poor's list of the Company.

"That no Member continuing to be a Member of the Court of Assistants, be eligible to receive the pension allowed by this Charity.

"That no person be eligible to come on the list of the Charitable Fund unless he pays his quarterage from the present time.

"That Members of this Company applying for relief from this fund are not eligible if they have received parochial relief within six months of their application, and be no longer continued on the list whilst receiving parochial relief.

"That when the Trustees have enough money in hand to purchase Fifty Pounds Stock, the same to be invested."

1829 September 24.

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Thomas Mears, Esq., the Ex-Master, for his very great exertions, liberal conduct, and indefatigable labours in promoting the best interests of the Company, and instituting a subscription, by which a Charitable Fund has been established for the relief of the poor of this Company."

The great interest which the *Founder* of the Charitable Fund took in the prosperity of the Company is further shown in the minutes of the 18th October, 1847.

"Read a letter from Thomas Mears, Esq., tendering his resignation as one of the Court of Assistants, in consequence of his inability to attend the Courts, and assist in the business of the Company from ill health and absence from London; and expressing his best wishes for the prosperity of every Member of the Company, and that they might for many years continue to witness the increasing prosperity of the Company, such a prospect being the fruits of the care and prudence exercised by the Court in the management of the property of the Company."

The resignation of Thomas Mears, Esq., being accepted, the Court at once shewed their high appreciation of his services by electing his son Charles Mears, Esq., in his place.

1835 March 25,

Fifty books—Affectionate Advice to Apprentices,—with a copper-plate engraving of the Arms of the Company, were presented by Robert Davis, Esq., a Member of the Court, for presentation to apprentices when bound at the Hall.

1837 November 9.

A new pair of Colours was subscribed for by certain Members of the Company, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Guildhall, at an expense of £45. The subscriptions amounting to £47—the balance £2 was given to the Charitable Fund.

1846 February 5.

The following presents were reported from Members of the Court, upon the opening of the New Hall—

Master.

W. T. Huggins, Esq. . . A large Damask Table Cloth.

Wardens.

- S. Lowdell, Esq.Two doz. Silver Table Forks.
- C. Mears, Esq.Six Silver Sauce Ladles.

Assistants.

- J. Gray, Esq. Two doz. Silver Table Spoons.
- W. T. Roper, Esq. A Plate Warmer.
- J. Schooling, Esq. One doz. Silver Table Forks.
- W. Devey, Esq. The Company's Arms over the Entrance.
- J. Burnell, Esq. Two Silver Fish Slices.
- W. E. Franks, Esq. A China Tea Caddy.
- W. Christie, Esq. The Lamp in Court Room.
- F. Bacon, Esq.Six Silver Salt Cellars and Spoons
- C. Botten, Esq.Two Silver Soup Ladles and Two Gravy Spoons.
- J. Sexton, Esq.One doz. Silver Tea Spoons.
- W. Hems, Esq. One doz. Large and One doz.

 Small Knives and Forks and
 Carvers.
- C. B. Warner, Esq. A Cruet Stand and a SilverWaiter

1849 June 7.

Advertisements were ordered to be inserted in *The Times* and *Morning Chronicle* requesting applications from decayed Liverymen and their Widows as Pensioners on the Charitable Fund, " *Times*, 9th and 11th July, *Morning Advertiser*, 9th, 11th and 13th July."

1850 March 28.

Mr. Williams gave a *Map of London* in the time of Queen Elizabeth;—also in 1864 presented two photographs, being different views of the "Drinking Glass" the gift of Richard Wioley, forwarded two copies to the Master and Wardens, and to each Member of the Court, not forgetting the Clerk and the Beadle.

1851 February 6.

The late Master and Wardens C. Mears, Esq., S. Foster, Esq. and G. Mears, Esq., presented to the Court a Silver Snuff Box, weighing 18 ozs., 15 dwts., with the Arms of the Company engraved thereon. The thanks of the Court voted to them, and a suitable inscription ordered to be engraved on the Box.



THE OATH OF EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY OF FOUNDERS, LONDON.

YOU shall Swear that you will be Faithful and True to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and to her Heirs and Successors; You shall be True and Faithful to the Craft and Mystery of Founders within the City of London; and always you shall be obedient unto the Master and Wardens of the said Mystery or Company for the time being, in all Lawful Things; You shall be ready to come to all manner of Summons to you, to be given by the Beadle of the said Craft, or other Officer deputed thereunto, except you shall have a lawful and sufficient Excuse, and in all things lawful and reasonable you shall behave yourself as a Freeman of this Company ought to do; and all the lawful Secrets and Counsel of this Mystery or Company, from time to time you shall keep and not disclose; and the Credit and lawful Profit of this Company, to the utmost of your Skill, Power, and Ability, you shall uphold and maintain; all the lawful Ordinances of this Mystery made, or hereafter to be made, for the good Government and Rule of the same, you shall keep and maintain to your utmost Power; or else in default thereof submit yourself to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, of this Mystery or Company, from time to time to pay such just and reasonable Fine as by the Ordinance of this Mystery is prescribed to be paid, and in every other thing befitting your Calling in the said Mystery or Company you shall well, honestly, and obediently behave yourself,

SO HELP YOU GOD.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE APPRENTICES

OF THE

COMPANY OF FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

YOU shall constantly and devoutly every Day, Morning and Evening, on your knees, serve GOD, attending at the publick service of the Church, and hearing of the Word preached, and endeavour the right Practice thereof in your life and conversation: You shall be diligent and faithful in your Master's Service during the time of your Apprenticeship, and deal truly in what you shall be trusted: You shall often read over the Covenants of your Indenture. together with these Instructions, and endeavour to perform the same to the utmost in your power: You shall avoid all evil Company, and all Occasions which may tend or draw you to the same; and make speedy Return when you shall be sent on your Master's and Mistress's Errands: You shall avoid Idleness, and be ever employed in GOD'S service, or about your Master's business: You shall be of fair, gentle, and lowly Speech and Behaviour to all Men, and especially to your Governors; and avoid all manner of Gaming, Cursing, Swearing, and Drunkenness; and according to your Carriage, you must expect your Good or Evil from GOD and your Friends.

A Table of Fees of the Unorsypfull Company of Founders, London.—2nd May, 1720.

•			٠,				
	To the Company	£ 00	s. 09	d. 00 \	£	s.	d.
For every Binding on Pub-	To the Clerk		02		00	1 ~	0.0
lick Days	ffor the Duty		03	/	00	15	06
	To the Beadle		01	00			
On Private Days	(Clerk	00	02	06)	00	0.0	0.0
On Thivate Days	Beadle	00	01	00 }	00	03	06
	Company	01	01	06			
For every person made Free	Clerk	00	02	06	01	07	00
by Servitude	Duty		02				
`	Beadle		01	00 /			
	Company		13				
By Redemption	Clerk			06	00	18	10
1	Duty		02	,			
_	Beadle	00	01	00 /			
For every person Strikeing	Company	00	06	08	00	06	08
his Mark	~						
For every person comeing	Company		00		0.0	0.5	0.0
on the Tirrent	Clerk			00	08	07	00
upon the 112001 total	Beadle		02				
For every person Fineing	Company		00		10	07	0.0
for Steward	Clerk				10	01	00
	Beadle		02				
For every Renter Warden's	Company		00 05		10	~ =	0.0
ffine if serve	Clerk		03		10	07	06
	Company		00	· '			
If not serve	Clerk		05	- 1	10	07	06
11 hot serve	Beadle		02		12	01	00
	Company		00				
Ditto Upper Warden if serve	Clerk			00 }	10	07	06
Ditto opper warden in solve	Beadle	00	02	06)			
Ditto Upper Warden if not					4.0	~ -	
serve		• • • •	• • • • •	• • •	12	07	06
	Company	12	00	00 \			
Master's Fine if not serve	Clerk				12	07	06
	Beadle	00	02	06)	12	01	00
For every person buryed	Company	01	05	00	01	05	00
from the Hall	Company	01	00	00	01	05	00
Besides Master, Wardens,	and Clerk's service	es as	giv	ven t	o otl	ner	
Donatos Lances, sa delas,	persons.		Ü				

At a Court held 22nd December, 1825, the following prices for adjusting and stamping Weights were ordered to be paid:—

FLAT WEIGHTS.

2 o.	zs. down				 	/4 per doz.
1-1	o., ½-lb.,	and	1-lb.		 • • •	/6 ,,
2-1	o., 4-lb.,	and	7-lb.		 	1/ ,,
From 14-	lb. to 28	-lb.		• • •	 	6/ ,,
56-	lb.				 	1/ each.

SMALL BELL WEIGHTS.

1-lb. down	•••		•••	• • •	$/9 {\rm i}$	er doz.
56-lb. down	in sets to	½-oz. if con	nmon 5/, if	engraved	17/6	"
28-lb. down	,,	,,	3/6	"	5/3	"
From 14-lb. dow	n ,,	"	2/6	"	3/9	"
7-lb. down	,,	"	1/6	,,	2/3	"
4-lb. down	,,	,,	1/3	"	2/	,,

CUP WEIGHTS.

256-oz. dov	wn to \frac{1}{2} - 0z.		Avoidupois.	er sett.	Troy. 5/3 pe	er sett.
121-oz.	,,		$\frac{3}{6}$,,	3/9	,,
64-oz.	,,		1/6	,,	2/3	"
32-oz.	,,	• • •	1/	,,	1/6	"
From 16-oz.	,,	• • •	/9	,,	1/3	,,
1-oz.	,,	• • •	/8	"	1/	٠,
4-oz.	"	•••	/7	"	/10	,,
2-oz.	"	•••	/6	"	/9	"
1-oz.	22	• • •	/6	"	/9	"

NOTICE.

All brass Weights sent to this office to be adjusted and marked must be brought as near the Standard Weights as under, or the Beadle is ordered by the Court of Assistants to return them.

56-lb. and 28-lbnot t	o exceed	a 1 ounce.
14-lb. and 7-lb	,,	2 drachms
4-lb., 2-lb., 1-lb, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb	,,	1 drachm.
2-oz. and 1 oz	,,	½ a drach.
$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. and $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 2-drs. and 1-dr.	11	12 grains.

The following are "Special Articles" referred to in the petition of the Founders, page 17.

KEPYNG OF MASSE.*

"Also be it ordeyned, that the Wardeyns of the said Crafte yerely doo kepe a solemyne Masse of or lady the Sonday next aftr th' assumption of our lady in Seynt Margaret's Church in Lothbury, or in some other convenyent place as shalbe thought most expedient by the discrecion of the same Wardeyns, and that all prones of the said Crafte as well in the Clothyng and lyvery, as oute of the Clothyng and lyvery shal at the warnyng of the Bedyll of the same Crafte com to the said Masse and ther offer after ther devocyons."

SEYNT CLEMENT'S BRETHERHED.†

"Item—Be it ordeyned that ev'ry p'sone of the said Crafte or Mystry of Founders shal obey to all good rule and ordynance

^{* &}quot;A Priest was considered an indispensable part of all the fraternities. Many of the Companies had a portion of the Church reserved for them, as has been already stated with reference to the Founders (page 14) in the Chapel of St. Clement, in the Church of St. Margaret, Lothbury. The Merchant Tailors, at their Church of St. Martin Outwich, had a gallery expressly erected for themselves. In like manner the Fishmongers had an aisle set apart for them in St. Michael's, Crooked Lane. Besides these duties we find mention made of common prayer on Court days, according to the laudable custom of this land. The prayer used on these occasions as recorded in the Fishmongers' Book, under the year 1566, concludes in the following excellent manner:- 'Merciful Father, bless this Society and Brotherhood, and be present with us in all our councils. that we may use them to Thy glory, and the discharge of our duties. Bless and direct by Thy Holy Spirit all our actions and endeavours, and give us grace faithfully and honestly to discharge the trust reposed in us, as well for our good friends and brethren deceased, as any other way belonging to us, to the glory of Thy holy name and peaceful comforts of our own souls, and good example and incitements of others.' "-Herbert, i. 183.

[†] In the middle ages, each trade or profession had at heart equally the care of the souls and bodies of its members. Under the influence of these principles each collective trade usually chose the Blessed Virgin Mary, or one of the Saints for its particular patron. Thus the Virgin was the patron of the Mercers, the Drapers, the Skinners, and the Clothworkers; St. Anthony of the Grocers; St. Peter of the Fishmongers; St. Dunstan of the Goldsmiths; St. John the Baptist of the Merchant Tailors; St. Catherine of the Haberdashers; St. Lawrence of the Ironmongers; and so forth.

of S^t Clement Bretherhed founded and kepte in the p^rsshe Church of S^t Margaret in Lothbury, at all tymes when they shalbe thereto warnyd by the Bedyll of the same Crafte, or of the Masters of the said Bretherhed. And also ev'ry p^rsone of the said Crafte pay towards the maynteynyng and upholdyng of the same Bretherhed quarterly oon peny. And ev'ry p^rsone refusyng that to doo, and doyng contrary, to forfaite and paye at ev'ry tyme vj^d, the oon halfe thereof to be to th' use of the Chambre of London, and the other halfe thereof to be to th' use of the said Bretherhed of Seynt Clement."

The following are the Fees and Fines now received by the Company, inclusive of the Government Stamp, and the payments to the Clerk and Beadle:—

Fee for Binding an Apprentice			s. 0	
" for Turning Over an Apprentice .		1	1	0
" for Freedom by Servitude or Patrimony		2	17	6
" for Freedom by Redemption		6	7	6
Fine for the Livery	•	10	7	6
" for Steward	•	5	7	6
" for Under Warden		15	7	6
" for Upper Warden		15	7	6
" on becoming a Member of the Court		31	10	0

A List of the Members of the Worshipful Company of Founders, July, 1867.

$\begin{array}{c} \text{Master.} \\ \text{Robert Warner, Esq.} \end{array}$

WARDENS.

Edward Baldock, Esq.

Edward Augustus Franks, Esq.

•	Court	of Assi	STANTS.				
William Edward Franks, Esq	Freedom.	Livery. 1824	Steward. 1829	Warden. 1832	Assistant.	1838	1858
4, Little Tower Street.	1010	1024	1029	1002	1004	1000	1000
Thomas Moxon, Esq	1815	1815	1823	1834	1835	1839	1860
29, Throgmorton Street.	1010	1010	1020	1001	1000	1000	1000
William Christie, Esq	1822	1822	1831	1836	1839	1841	1861
Myrtle Cottage, Wellington-	1022	1022	1001	1000	1000	1041	1001
Road, Bow.							
William Hems, Esq	1823	1823	1832	1842	1843	1846	1863
23, Aldgate.	1020	1020	1002	1012	1010	1040	1000
Charles Borham Warner, Esq	1833	1833	1838	1843	1845	1847	1865
8, Crescent, Jewin Street.	1000	1000	1000	1040	1040	1047	1000
James Moul, Esq	1834	1837	1841	1847	1850	18	50
8, Kensington Park Gardens	1004	1001	1041	1041	1000	10	90
Mark Eagles Marsden, Esq	1832	1832	1837	1847	1850	18	51
26, Budge Row.	1002	1002	1007	1047	1000	10	01
William Meade Williams, Esq	1840	1840	1843	1848	1850	1852	1853
Highbury Crescent.	1040	1010	1010	1040	1000	1002	1000
George Mears, Esq	1841	1841	1842	1850	1852	18	54
1, Albert Villas, Bridge	1011	1011	1042	1000	1002	10	01
Road West, Battersea.							
John Christopher Christie, Esq	1834	1835	1843	1852	1853	18	55
1 & 2, Somerset St., Aldgate	1001	1000	1010	1002	1000	10	00
Thomas Oliver, Esq.	1845	1845	1849	1852	1853	18	56
11, Old Jewry Chambers	1010	1010	1010	1002	1000	10	00
William Samuel Burton, Esq	1848	1848	1850	1853	1859	18	59
39, Oxford Street.	1010	1010	1000	1000	1000	10	
Richard Farrell Dale, Esq	1848	1848	1851	1853	1861	18	62
8, Shoe Lane.	1010	1010	1001	1000	1001		
Gervas Parnell, Esq	1842	1842	1853	1857	1863	18	64
Holmfield House, Walton-					1000	10	-
on-the-hill.							
Robert Warner, Esq	1842	1853	1855	1859	1865	18	66
8, Crescent, Jewin Street.					1000		
James Franks, Esq	1853	1853	1855	1860	1865		
40, Queen Street, Cheapside							

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LIVERYMEN.

Ackland, William Aitchison, Frederick Aitchison, George Austin, Thomas Badham, George Baldock, Edward Berry, George Birt, Henry Boosey, William Henry Boughey, George Bridgewater, Edward Bruty, W. J. Burnell, George Burton, Edwin Chambers, William Edward Chapman, J. H. Chase, J. J. C. Cheffins, P. E. Christian, Richard May Church, Jabez Cockerell, G. J. Cockerell, George R. Cockrell, Alfred Cole, Richard John Cooper, Henry Cornell, Martin Crane, Joseph Crowther, Joseph Dale, John Devey, Charles Hill Dillon, John Dixon, Ebenezer Dixon, J. W. Dixon, Matthew Dixon, Robert S. Easto, Thornton G. Egg, Henry D. Farley, Albert E Forrest, George E. Fowler, William C. Franks, Edward A. Franks, Walter J. Franks, William E. Franks, Joseph Fletcher Franks, Ebenezer Gold, John Goslee, Charles H. Grimes, Robert G. Harris, Charles Harris, Frederick A. Heath Henry H. Holland, Joseph W. Huggins, Henry Jepson, Octavius

Kimber, Edward Lawrence, J. W. Linder, Samuel Lloyd, John C. Lyall, James B. Macdowall, John Marsh, Henry E. Martin, J. B. Martin, Samuel Meadway, George Metcalf, Edward Coveney Metcalf, Edward Charles Millard, Charles P. Moxon, John Norton, William Joseph Pawle, John Peek, Francis Peek, Richard Piper, Thomas Pritchett, Francis Pritchett, John T. Pritchett, John T., Jun. Reddall, William Roberts, Thomas Aitkin Robinson, Crescens Robinson, Josiah Saunders, James Sillifant, Edward Simpson, David Stahlschmidt, J. C. L. Stanley, John Taylor, G. A. Tetley, John Edward Thomas, Joseph Todd, Frederick Trehonnais, Frederick de la Vaughan, Edward B. Vivanti, Anselmo Wales, Thomas Robert Walker, Edmund W. Walker, Micajah H. Warner, Charles Warner, Compton Warner, Metford Warner, Robert G. Watson, John H. Wells, Algernon White, William Williams, Richard Westall Wood, William Turner Woodcock, Richard J. Youle, William Zanzi, Alexander

LIVERYMEN.

Those marked S have paid the Steward's Fine.

Freedo	m.	Liver	у.	1	
20 Feb.	1810	20 Mar.	1810		Lloyd, John Cressy, Potten, Bedfordshire.
25 Sept.	1811	25 Sept.	1811	S	Moxon, John, 8, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park.
7 April,	1812	2 Aug.	1816	S	Simpson, David, Exeter.
4 Nov.	1816	4 Nov.	1816		Dixon, Matt., Bexley Heath, Kent.
4 May,	1818	4 May,	1818		Chase, J. J. C., Uitenhage, Cape of Good Hope.
13 Oct.	1819	13 Oct.	1819	•	Boughey, George, 22, Mincing Lane.
5 June,	1820	26 Sept.	1825	S	Chapman, John Henry, Freemantle Square, Bristol.
7 Aug.	1820	7 Aug.	1820	S	Meadway, George, Croydon.
4 Mar.	1822	4 Mar.	1822		Lawrence, James William, Victoria Park.
1 July,	1822	1 July,	1822	S	Egg, Henry Durrs, 5, Roman Road, Old Ford.
18 Oct.	1822	18 Oct.	1822	S	Lyall, James Baxter, Swan Brewery, Chelsea.
2 Aug.	1824	2 Aug.	1824		Goslee, C. H., Chiswell Street.
12 Oct.	1826	12 Oct.	1826	S	Dillon, John, 31, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington
13 Jan.	1835	13 Jan.	1835	S	Martin, Samuel, Lime Street.
2 June,	1836	2 Nov.	1837	S	Youle, William, Shepherd's Lane, Brixton.
3 Feb.	1853	3 Feb.	1853	S	Cole, Richard John 11, Pembridge Gardens, Bayswater.

Freedom.	Livery.	1	
21 Mar. 1853	21 Mar. 1853	S	Baldock, Edward, 154, Westbourne Terrace.
21 Mar. 1853	21 Mar. 1853		Crane, Joseph, Commercial Road East.
21 Mar. 1853	21 Mar. 1853		Dixon, Ebenezer, Providence Wharf, Belvedere- Road, Lambeth.
21 Mar. 1853	21 Mar. 1853	S	Dixon, Robert Stainton, Upper Tulse Hill.
21 Mar. 1853	21 Mar. 1853	S	MacDowall, John, Friday Street.
21 Mar. 1853	21 Mar. 1853	S	Easto, Thornton George, 146, Upper Thames Street.
21 Mar. 1853	21 Mar. 1853	s	Franks, Edward Augustus, 28, Mincing Lane.
21 Mar. 1853	21 Mar. 1853	S	Franks, William Evan, 4, Little Tower Street.
21 Mar. 1853	21 Mar. 1853	S	Millard, Charles Paul, 37, Crutched Friars.
2 May, 1853	2 May, 1853	S	Cockrell, Alfred, 37, Upper Thames Street.
20 June, 1853	20 June, 1853	S	Pritchett, John Thomas, 131, Fenchurch Street.
20 June, 1853	20 June, 1853		Pritchett, John Thomas, Jun., 131, Fenchurch Street.
20 June, 1853	20 June, 1853	S	Metcalf, Edward Coveney, 74, Mark Lane.
20 June, 1853	20 June, 1853		Harris, Charles, 15, Fenchurch Street.
1 Aug. 1853	1 Aug. 1853	S	Holland, Joseph William, Birley House, Forest Hill.
26 Sept. 1853	26 Sept. 1853	S	Austin, Thomas, Reid's Brewery, Liquorpond Street.
29 Oct. 1853	29 Oct 1853	S	Fowler, Wm. Cave, 16, Aldersgate Street.
29 Oct. 1853	29 Oct. 1853		Thomas, Joseph, 6, Stratford Green.
4 Dec. 1854	4 Dec. 1854		Aitchison, Frederick, 6, Muscovy Court, Trinity Square.
3 Sept. 1855	3 Sept. 1855	S	Burnell, George, Rook's Nest, Banstead, Surrey.
24 Sept. 1855	24 Sept. 1855	S	Forrest, George Edward, Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane.
29 Oct. 1855	29 Oct. 1855	s	Aitchison, George, 6, Muscovy Court, Trinity Square.

Free	edom.	Liver	у.		
4 Au	g. 1856	4 Aug.	1856	S	Peek, Richard, Brighton.
29 Oct	. 1856	29 Oct.	1856	s	Pritchett, Francis, 131, Fenchurch Street.
2 Feb	. 1857	2 Feb.	1857	S	Marsh, Henry Edward, 54, Cannon Street.
2 Feb	. 1857	2 Feb.	1857	s	Heath, Henry Hodsoll, 39, Great Tower Street.
28 Sep	ot. 1857	28 Sept.	1857	S	Walker, Micajah Hilditch, 13, St. Swithin's Lane.
7 Jun	ie, 1858	7 June,	1858		Grimes, Robert Green, Fieldgate Street, Whitechapel.
27 Sep	t. 1858	27 Sept.	1858	s	Stahlschmidt, John Charles Lett, 17, Crowhurst Road, Brixton.
27 Sep	t. 1858	27 Sept.	1858	S	Woodcock, Richard James, 16, Fish Street Hill.
29 Oct	. 1858	29 Oct.	1858	S	Walker, Edmund William, 13, St. Swithin's Lane.
7 Feb	. 1859	7 Feb.	1859	s	Berry, George, 41, St. Mary-at-Hill.
7 Feb	. 1859	7 Feb.	1859	s	Cockerell, George Joseph, 13, Cornhill.
7 Feb	. 1859	7 Feb.	1859	s	Cockerell, George Russell, 13, Cornhill.
7 Feb	. 1859	7 Feb.	1859	s	Franks, Walter James, 40, Queen Street, E.C.
7 Feb	. 1859	7 Feb.	1859	S	Linder, Samuel, 3, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.
2 Ma	y, 1859	2 May,	1859	s	Farley, Albert Edmund, 79, Tower Street.
1 Aug	g. 1859	1 Aug.	1859		Vaughan, Edward Bates, Founder's Hall.
6 Au	g. 1860	6 Aug.	1860	s	Warner, Compton, 8, Crescent, Jewin Street.
4 Feb	. 1861	4 Feb.	1861		Piper, Thomas, 15 and 16, Gough Square, Fleet Street.
6 Ma	y, 1861	6 May,	1861	s	Watson, John Harman, Jerusalem Coffee House.
29 Jul	y, 1861	29 July,	1861	S	White, William, 9, St. Mary-at-Hill.
29 Jul	y, 1861	29 July,	1861	S	Harris, Frederick Augustus, 17, Silver Street, Wood Street.
5 Aug	g. 1861	5 Aug.	1861		Birt, Henry, 21, Mincing Lane.

т.	Zwood ov	n	Livery	7		
	Freedor Sept.	7	23 Sept.		S	Warner, Robert Greenwood, 8, Crescent, Jewin Street.
2 J	Tune,	1862	2 June,	1862	S	Burton, Edwin, 39, Oxford Street.
4 A	Aug.	1862	4 Aug.	1862		Cheffins, Percy Ellis, Botolph Lane.
4 A	Aug.	1862	4 Aug.	1862	s	Bridgewater, Edward, 6, College Hill, Highbury Park North
1 I	Dec.	1862	1 Dec.	1862	S	Devey, Charles Hill, 6, Mincing Lane.
1 I	Dec.	1862	1 Dec.	1862		Crowther, Joseph, 67, Upper Thames Street.
5 J	Jan.	1863	5 Jan.	1863		Chambers, William Edward, 40, Seething Lane.
5 J	Jan.	1863	5 Jan.	1863		Wood, William Turner, 13, Upper Ground St., Blackfriars.
2]	Mar.	1863	2 Mar.	1863		Dale, John, 18 and 19, Chiswell Street.
4]	May,	1863	4 May,	1863		Norton, William Joseph, Sutton, Surrey.
4]	May,	1863	4 May,	1863	s	Franks, Joseph Fletcher, 4, Tower Street.
4]	May,	1863	4 May,	1863		Franks, Ebenezer, 28, Mineing Lane.
3 .	Aug.	1863	3 Aug.	1863		Roberts, Thomas Aitkin, 9, Billiter Street.
29	Oct.	1863	29 Oct.	1863		Robinson, Crescens, 79, Upper Thames Street.
29	Oct.	1863	29 Oct.	1863		Saunders, James, 6, Mincing Lane.
29	Oct.	1863	29 Oct.	1863		Stanley, John, 14, Camden Grove, Peckham.
1	Feb.	1864	1 Feb.	1864		Badham, George, 40, Queen Street, Cheapside.
2	May,	1864	2 May,	1864		Boosey, William Henry, 40, St. Mary-at-Hill.
2	May,	1864	2 May,	1864		Vivanti, Anselmo, 15, St. Mary Axe.
1	Aug.	1864	1 Aug.	1864		Metcalf, Edward Charles, 74, Mark Lane.
1	May,	1865	1 May,	1865		Wells, Algernon, Founders' Hall.
31	July,	1865	31 July,	, 1865		Robinson, Josiah, 51, Old Broad Street.
31	July,	1865	31 July	, 1865		Tetley, John Edward, 3, Mincing Lane.

	Freed	m.	Live	ry.	1	
31	July,	1865	31 July,	1865		Zanzi, Alexander, 9D, New Broad Street.
31	July,	1865	31 July,	1865		Christian, Richard May, 7, Cross Lane.
25	Sept.	1865	25 Sept.	1865		Cornell, Martin, 15, St. Paul's Churchyard.
25	Sept.	1865	29 Sept.	1865		Reddall, William, 15, South Street, Finsbury.
30	Oct.	1865	30 Oct.	1865		Warner, Charles, Enfield.
30	Oct.	1865	30 Oct.	1865		Warner, Metford, Stratford.
5	Feb.	1866	5 Feb.	1866		Trehonnais, Frederick de la, 6, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street.
5	Feb.	1866	5 Feb.	1866		Sillifant, Edwin, 60, Threadneedle Street.
5	Feb.	1866	5 Feb.	1866		Taylor, George Augustus, 27, Change Alley.
5	Mar.	1866	5 Mar.	1866		Dixon, James Willis, Jun., 37, Ludgate Hill.
	Mar.	1866	5 Mar.	1866		Jepson, Octavius, M.D., Stone, Greenhithe.
7	May,	1866	7 May,	1866		Huggins, Henry, Gordon House, Kentish Town.
6	Aug.	1866	6 Aug.	1866		Cooper, Henry, 20, Moor Street, Soho.
29	Oct.	1866	29 Oct.	1866		Church, Jabez, Springfield Road, Chelmsford.
29	Oct.	1866	29 Oct.	1866		Gold, John, 45, Couper Road, Stoke Newington.
29	Oct.	1866	29 Oct.	1866		Martin, John Bowen, 16, Wellington Road, Stoke New- ington Road.
4	Feb.	1867	4 Feb.	1867		Williams, Richard Westall, 51, Rupert Street, Haymarket.
4	Feb.	1867	4 Feb.	1867		Bruty, William John, 6, Tokenhouse Yard.
4	Feb.	1867	4 Feb.	1867		Wales, Robert, 28, Fenchurch Street.
4	Feb.	1867	4 Feb.	1867		Peek, Francis, 23, Rood Lane.
4	Feb.	1867	4 Feb.	1867		Pawle, John Christopher, 7, New Inn, Strand.
4	Mar.	1867	4 Mar.	1867		Kimber, Edward, West Harding Street, Fetter Lane.
17 .	April,	1867	17 April,	1867		Todd, Frederick, 6, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.
6]	May,	1867	6 May,	1867		Ackland William, 7, Dover Terrace, Cold Harbour Lane, Camberwell.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FREEMEN.

Austing, James

Barrett, Henry

Barrett, Richard

Bastick, Thomas

Busher, Henry

Crowfoot, John

Deacon, T. W.

Gayton, Benjamin

Gayton, H. H.

Glascott, T. T.

Granger, T. D.

Granger, T. D., Jun.

Granger, J. J.

Gray, Henry

Gray, John

Grenfell, G. St. L. O.

Hooper, J. J.

Hurrell, William

Little, Burgess

Mathie, J. C.

Mundin, W. T.

Nettleton, Thomas

Nutt, William

Phillips, Paul

Pontifex, William

Ridgway, Thomas

Robertson, John

Sinnott, William

Snowden, W. S.

Stott, John

Sylvester, William

Terry, Joseph

Terry, Thomas

Yates, James

FREEMEN.

20	May,	1814	Pontifex, William, Shoe Lane.
27	November,	1817	Sylvester, William, Yorkshire.
2	August,	1821	Bastick, Thomas, 2 and 23, Holywell Row, Curtain Road.
30	March,	1824	Sinnott, William, Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth.
10	May,	1827	Nutt, William, 11, Craven Buildings, Drury Lane.
4	December,	1828	Gayton, Henry Hammond, Hosier Lane.
5	February,	1829	Gray, John.
23	September,	1833	Robertson, John, 42, Brook Street, Lambeth.
3	March,	1836	Crowfoot, John, Chigwell Row.
26	September,	1836	Ridgway, Thomas, 5, King William Street, City.
3	November,	1836	Terry, Joseph, Clapham.
2	February,	1837	Barrett, Henry, King's Head Court, Beech Street.
2	February,	1837	Glascott, Thomas T., Melbourne, Australia.
2	March,	1837	Mathie, John Charles, 81, Tower Street.
4	May,	1837	Granger, John James, Deptford.
1	June,	1837	Austing, James, 48, Cowper Street, City Road.
2	November,	1837	Little, Burgess.

6	June,	1839	Deacon, T. W., 39, Collier Street, Pentonville.
4	July,	1839	Granger, Thomas Digby, Billingsgate.
5	December,	1839	Phillips, Paul, 17½, Addle Street.
23	December,	1839	Barrett, Richard, 13, Mark Lane.
5	November,	1840	Grenfell, George St. Leger Ommanney.
7	January,	1841	Nettleton, Thomas, 75, Farringdon Street.
8	February,	1841	Hooper, J. J., Brewhouse Yard, St. John Street.
1	April,	1841	Terry, Thomas, Clapham.
1	April,	1843	Busher, Henry, Reading.
7_	August,	1845	Gayton, Benjamin, 86, Cow Cross Street.
18	October,	1845	Stott, John, Yorkshire.
13	November,	1845	Snowdon, William Smith, Yarmouth.
7	May,	1846	Hurrell, William, 66, Houndsditch.
4	February,	1847	Mundin, W. T., 38, Bowling Green Lane.
4	October,	1849	Gray, Henry, 13, Throgmorton Street.
2	May,	1850	Yates, James, 95, Upper Thames Street.
29	September,	1862	Granger, Thomas Digby, Jun., 35, Trafalgar Square.

ALGERNON WELLS, Clerk.
EDWARD BATES VAUGHAN, Beadle.





Arms of the Morshipful Company of Hounders.



GRANT OF ARMS TO THE FOUNDERS' COM-PANY BY ROBERT COOKE, CLARENCEUX, 13 OCTOBER, 1590.*

To all and singuler + as well Nobles and gentilz as others to whome these presentes shall come be seene heard read or vnderstood Robert Cooke Esquire alias Clarencieulx Kinge of Armes and principall heralde of the East West and Southe partes of this Realme of England Sendithe due com'endations. Forasmoche as Aunciently from the beginninge the valyent and vertuous actes of excellent persons have ben com'ended to the world with sondrey monumentes and rememberances of their good deseartes, Emongest the which the chiefest and most vsuall hath ben the bearinge of signes and tokens in shildes called Armes beinge none other thinges then euydences and demonstracions of prowes and valuor diversly distributed accordinge to the qualities and deseartes of the persons. To the entent that suche as haue done com'endable seruice to their prince or Countrey either in warre or peace or otherwise by the Lawedable and Couragious enterprice or procedinges of any person or persons in the augmentacion of the estate or com'on wealth of their Realme or Countrey, myght theirby bothe receaue due honor in their lyues and also deriue the same successively to their posteritie and successours after them. And whereas the Company of the arte and misterie of the Founders of the Citie of London are Incorporatyd by the name of three Wardens and Comynaltye and that they shall have a perpetuall succession, they have therefore required me the said Clarencieulx Kinge of Armes to assigne vnto them suche Armes and Creast as they maye Lawefully beare without offence of any other person or persons. Whereuppon consideringe their request to be reasonable and accordinge to the auncient orders of the Lawes of Armes, I have thought by vertue of my Office to assigne vnto them these Armes and Creast

^{*} Copied from the original document in the possession of the Worshipful Company of Founders.

[†] The words in italics are written in red ink in the original grant.

hereafter Folowinge, That is to saye the field azure a Lauerpott betwene two taper Candelstickes gold. And to the Creast vppon the healme on a wreathe golde and azure a feyrye furnes proper out of the cloudes proper two Armes the hands carnat the sleues azure holdinge a payer of Closingtonges sables takinge holde of a meltyngpott proper manteled gules doubled siluer as more playnley appereth depicted in the margent. To have and to holde the sayd Armes and Creast to Robert Waldo James Lambert and Thomas Jackson now wardens of the sayde Company, and to their successours in lyke place and Office, and to all the Com'ynaltye of the Founders of the Citie of London, and they the same to vse beare and shewe foorthe for euer, in all places for the credite of the same Company in shield standard Banner Pennon or otherwayes at their libertye and pleasure, accordinge to the Auncient Lawes of Armes, without ympediment lett or interruption of any person or persons. In witness whereof I the said Clarencieulx Kinge of Armes haue sett hereunto my hande and Seale of Office the xiijth daye of October in the yere of our Lord God 1590 and in the xxxijth yere of the reigne of our most gracious Souuereigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of god Queene of England Fraunce and Ireland defender of the faithe.

> ROB^T COOKE Alias Clarencieulx Roy Darmes.

Viewed approved and entred in the Visitation of London 1634.

HEN. ST GEORGE Richmond.

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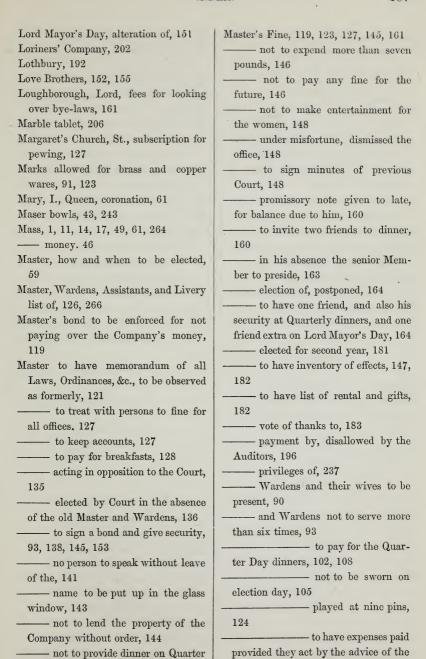
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